BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1856.....NO. 49.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	$1 00
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3 do	1 50
Do. do.	3 months without change	4 00
Do. do.	6 do.....do.....do	7 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	12 00
Do. do.	6 do....renewed weekly	14 00
Do. do.	12 do.....do.....do	25 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

A. S. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.
MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.
They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

THOS. W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

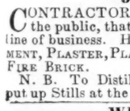
JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

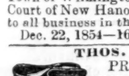
WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

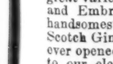
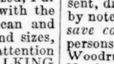
W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t.—11-12m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

TOPSAIL MALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION of this institution commenced on the 9th inst., and will end on the 26th November. Terms per session of five months as follows:
English branches, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.,.....$15
Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics,..... 25
Board, including fuel and washing,..... 50
Students will be charged from the time of *entrance* to the close of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Reports of the department and progress of each student will be furnished to parents and guardians at about the middle and at the end of each session.
For further particulars apply to J. M. FOY,
Scott's Hill P. O., New Hanover Co.
July 12, 1856.—262-5t—46-tf [Herald copy.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.
The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to *Substantial and Ornamental Education.*—Great prominence is given to the *Solid Branches.*
Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to complete education.
For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
July 11, 1856—45-2m.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.
THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.
Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(*One half Payable in Advance.*)

Primary English Classes,.....$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing..... 15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,..... 20 00
Incidental Expense,..... 50
Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $44 per Sesson, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.
Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.
The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
J. PETERSON, Secretary.
May 2, 1856.—[35-t1a.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,..... $10 00
Collegiate Department,..... $20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm MERRIMAN, WOODRUFF & CO., of Stricklandsville, N. C., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle and *save cost*, as the business is compelled to be settled. All persons having claims against the said firm of Merriman & Woodruff, are requested to present them to Merriman & Newbury, partners of the said firm of Merriman, Woodruff & Co., for payment.
The names of the firm, in liquidation, is to be used.
L. A. MERRIMAN,
N. P. WOODRUFF,
J. A. NEWBURY.
Stricklandsville, June 3, 1856.—[41-3m.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Onslow County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.
WILLIAM FOY vs. JOHN R. YOUNG.
Original Attachment Levied on Negro Boy JOE, aged 23 years.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.
WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1856
July 5, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Printer's fee, $5 62½.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Onslow County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.
ROSCOE BARRUS vs. JOHN R. YOUNG.
Original Attachment levied on Negro Girl APLIS, aged eight years.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.
WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1856.
July 4, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.
Printer's fee, $5 62½

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE patent right of R. P. Vanhorn's Cultivators, for the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Brunswick Bladen and Sampson, and having manufactured them to the satisfaction of the best farmers, now offers the above valuable farming implement to the citizens of the above counties. He will sell the right for any of the above counties, on favorable terms. Also, "L. Wood's" superior Round Shaves. They have been too long known to require any recommendation, they speak for themselves; also, Plows, and Sweeps of the latest and most approved patterns.
The above articles are on deposite and for sale at the store of G. Prigden, corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Please call and examine.
L. WOOD.
July 6th, 1856 40-3m

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ⅘ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilic, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, assorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.—127-2t—23-tf.

NOTICE.
LONG CREEK, May 15, 1856.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Jones, Moore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN JONES,
J. P. MOORE,
D. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Jones, Moore & Co., will continue the business on his own account, thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.
May 29, 1856.—[39-tf JAMES P. MOORE.

General Notices.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:
LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Governor of Mass.
W. C. PLUNKETT, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervious Irritably, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
July 25th, 1856—47-2m

LABORERS WANTED.
WANTED TO HIRE—two able-bodied male hands from 1st October, for the balance of the year, or by the month. A liberal price will be given.
Apply at the Commercial Office, or to C. H. Alexander, Topsail Sound, N. C. July 25.—1m

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER keeps for sale Dr. Small's Books and Boxes of Medicine for Domestic Practice. Also, the New Homœpathic Veterinary Medicine, designed for the Farmer, with which he may cure his sick Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. The Medicine is simple and safe, and effects a speedy cure. W. E. FREEMAN, M. D.
July 28, 1856.—2td&w

2,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE
INCLUDING that well known place, Fair Bluff, or the largest portion thereof. Lands lying on both sides of Lumber river. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to me, or A. H. Powell, for further particulars, on the premises. The terms made easy.
June 13, 1856.—[41-3m. ABSOLOM POWELL.

ANALYSIS OF MARLS, &C., &C.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society. Author of Familiar Chemical Letters, and Letters on the Chemistry of the Arts and Manufactures, &c., has established a Laboratory at Stricklandsville, Duplin co., N. C., where he is prepared to analyse Marls, Soils, Water, Guano, Minerals, and all other substances which may require analysis. From Mr. D.'s long experience, in the Andersonian Universiy, where he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, gentlemen may depend on having a correct report of analysis, of any sample sent him.
Mr. D. will teach Medical Students the detection of poisons and the analysis of all substances required in medical Jurisprudence, and Materia Medica.
An Agricultural Chemical School will be commenced, in which the analysis of Soils and Marls, will be taught.
Mr. D. will also attend on Gentlemen at their plantations, and search for Marl If no deposits are discovered, no fee asked, except traveling expenses.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, F. G. C. S.
Stricklandsville, Duplin Co., June 6, 1856.—[40-2m.

J. CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.—[161-1w-28-tf.

TAKE NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, LYING ON the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Mount Ollive and Milton, in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Dr. G. M. Roberts, John Casey, Gabriel Edwards and others, and containing about 236 acres.
This tract embraces about 50 acres of swamp or low lands, the ballance is stiff pine land and well timbered—all excellent for farming. But a small portion is cleared and under cultivation—it needs no recommendation. Persons wishing to buy will please examine it, the present growing crop will give satisfaction. J. F. OLIVER.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 25, 1856—47-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.
THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.—[34-6m*.

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH, WITH or without Hook or Line; for one dollar. Direct your letters to FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., BOX NO. 81.
June 27, 1856—43-5t.

HIGH PRICE FOR NEGROES.—There has been a greater demand for negroes in this city during the months of May, June, and

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st	District,	WM. P. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d	"	WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d	"	M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th	"	GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th	"	S. F. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th	"	THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th	"	R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th	"	W. W. AVERY, of Burke

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Whiteville, Columbus Co., Monday, Aug 11, Court week.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Tuesday, August 19th, Court week.
Kenansville, Duplin Co., Thursday, August 21.
Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

Keep Cool and Don't Forget Thomas Bragg.

Our Democratic friends cannot have failed to remark the calculations which the opposition are founding upon Democratic dissensions in this county, arising out of the canvass for an important and lucrative county office—that of Sheriff. For obvious reasons, we have kept ourselves totally disconnected with the contest now going on between Messrs. Hall and Holmes; we wish, as far as we can, to address ourselves to the whole party upon broad party issues.—The party in Convention not having made a nomination for that office, we, as a party organ, reflecting the will, and obeying the action of the party, have felt it our duty not to take any course indicative of a desire to make a decision not made by the properly constituted organization of the party. Upon the matters discussed between these gentlemen and their friends, there are, no doubt, differences of opinion, sincerely entertained, and believed by those entertaining them to be well-grounded. Among the supporters of both of these gentlemen, are those whom we respect as political and personal friends—men with whom we have stood shoulder to shoulder in many a well contested fight with the opposition,—with whom we expect to stand shoulder to shoulder in many a political battle yet to be fought, and with whom we hope to rejoice over many a victory yet to be won. May we not hope that when the dust of the present contest shall have passed away, we will all stand as we have stood, firm and united, scattering to the winds the hopes and the prophecies of all those who wish not well to our cause. That gentleman will go warmly for their friends, we must expect—the man who is not a friend to his friend, is not the kind of man that will stand up truly and enthusiastically to his party. But is not the first obligation of a Democrat to see that harm does not come to that party which bears aloft the banner of his principles. That in the struggle for individuals, no blow be struck at the harmony and the good feeling and organization essential to the permanent ascendency of Democratic principles. Because one Democrat supports one man and another in a case like this, is that any reason why they should fall out, or regard each other with suspicion, or co-operate less cordially in support of the great principles of the party, voting together and working together manfully for Bragg, Buchanan and Breckenridge?

Is there any Democrat worthy of the name who cannot go heart and hand for Thomas Bragg? who does not feel that in supporting him, in voting for him and urging others to vote for him, he is acting for the best intersts of his State and of his Country. Cannot Democrats meet at the polls and elsewhere, now, on the day of election, and subsequently, without allowing personal preferences for third parties to interfere with their relations as men or as Democrats Every body knows that a voter can only cast one vote for a particular officer—he cannot vote for both of two candidates, and it would not be a free country if he was to be held up or thought hard of because he chooses to vote for the candidate he may prefer, neither is his doing so any disparagement to the one for whom he does not vote.

At least all Democrats can vote for Bragg. About that there can be no hesitation, and on that point there ought to be no failure. In voting for him there are no divided interests or feelings. Whoever you vote for, or fail to vote for, vote for the nominees of your party. There your ground is so sure that none can mistake it. Whatever you do, do not allow anything to alienate you from your brother Democrats, on a point about which good and honest Democrats may and do conscientiously differ. Vote first, and certainly for Thomas Bragg and the other nominees of your party, and that done—that duty to your party performed—you will feel easy in regard to other matters wherein difference of opinion may be supposed to exist even among Democrats.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

We noticed that several of our cotemporaries referred to the fact that Edwin G. Reade, a member of Congress from this State, had voted along with the abolitionists of the North to censure Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina for his failure to turn common informer in the Brooks and Sumner case, but forbore allusion to it, for we thought that there must be some mistake about it. It could not be possible that any member of Congress from North Carolina would so far disgrace himself and his State, as to place on record his approval of dishonorable conduct, or his censure of good faith and gentlemanly bearing. No man could have expected Mr. Keitt to become a common informer—to lodge information leading to the arrest of his friend who, in confidence, had trusted him with his counsel. No man from North Carolina, surely, we thought. But, unfortunately, we were mistaken, and we are compelled to acknowledge our error. Edwin G. Reade stands recorded side by side with the abolition censurers of Mr. Keitt, and still this same Edwin G. Reade parades himself and is paraded by others as a bright and shining light—a very illuminated pagoda—a perfect pyramid of political knowledge and reliability—a prophet after the manner of "Sam."

Surely there is something rotten in Denmark when Edwin G. Reade, the man who so places himself on record, is the head and front of any party in North Carolina. So big a man that for his sake they were willing to have sacrificed their much loved alliteration of *Fillmore* and *Gilmore*—to whose success it is necessary that that they should *gull* more people than appear willing to be gulled at this time; for it is known that Mr. Reade might have been candidate for Governor at a word if he had only said it.

It is in Mr. Read's district that Mr. Gilmer's friends expected to do great things. It is *his* influence and *his* ability—God save the mark!—by which the State is in a great measure to be carried. The man is worse than Kenneth Rayner, and that is saying enough to commend him to the best respects of Charles Sumner & Co.—*Daily Journal 4th inst.*

☞ The letter of Senator Pratt, of Maryland, will commend itself to the attention of every reflecting reader, and we cheerfully surrender a large portion of our space to-day in order that we may give it in full.

☞ It rained last night gloriously, magnificently, triumphantly and refreshingly, cooling the air, the earth, and the electioneering gentlemen; literally throwing cold water upon the Know Nothing procession to, and meeting at the Oaks, which owing to the state of the weather, did not come off. Still, there was much electioneering done, we understand, for indoors was the best place we could find under the circumstances, and we stayed there.

We have heard it hinted around, that some opposition might be expected to be jumped up on the day of the election, against some of the candidates for the General Assembly. We cannot tell what importance to attach to such rumours, but in these latter days, we deem it always best to be prepared for any emergency, and we therefore allude to this matter, so that our friends may see that all be right on the day of election. In the absence of opposition, and in view of the fact of our nominees themselves canvassing the county, we have not thought it necessary to devote any large space to this branch of the County canvass, devoting our energies mainly to the State issues. Our nominees are good men and true, good Democrats and reliable gentlemen. Owen Fennell requires no endorsement from any body. We question if there is a voter in the county, unless he has very recently moved in, who does not know him as a clever, whole souled, honorable gentleman. He will be elected, of course. Messrs. Holmes and Tate, are younger, much younger men, but just as firm in their principles, and as reliable in their assertion. They are gentlemen of intelligence and education, fully competent to discharge the duties of the position to which they aspire, with credit to themselves and advantage to their constituents. And we know that they will bend all their energies to the task. As the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and thus called upon to go forth as its candidates they have so gone forth, and canvassed the County thoroughly. They have frankly and freely responded to the call made upon them. It now remains for the party to come up frankly and freely to their support. To give that support which they ought to give to those whom they call upon to bear their standard.

Again would we urge it upon every member of the Democratic party, but especially upon every officer of the Democratic Association to be up and doing for Bragg—to see that the people are aroused, quietly but effectually. We would urge upon them to look to it that this important national matter be not lost sight of in the engrossing contest for the Sheriffalty—we say national matter, for much national importance is attached to this approaching election in North Carolina. From its result deductions will be drawn favourable or unfavourable to the unity of the South, in the greater and more decisive battle of nationalism against sectionalism to be fought in November.

Rally up the voters. We ought to make—we can make—and surely we must make a good showing on Thursday. We have a triumphing cause—triumphing because worthy to triumph;—we have a glorious candidate—a man of whom any party might well be proud, and one of whose appearance and effort here, every Democrat was and is proud. We are fighting the old fight for the old party, under whose flag we have rallied so often, and with us are not a few of the best of those who formerly opposed us, before Know-Nothingism came up to proclaim the Whig party in ruins. The conservatism of the country is concentrating upon the only conservative party left. Let us not be last or least in the rally.—*Daily Journal 5th inst.*

The Close.

So far as newspaper discussion is concerned, the Gubernatorial canvass of 1856 may be looked upon as closed, and the issue made up. The last startling appeals and flaming capitals cannot be classed with sober arguments, or receive from thinking men much consideration. We do not known what new or strange things may, or may not now be sprung up in the short space of time which must intervene between now and the closing of the polls to-morrow night; but we do know, that all fresh rumours of any kind, making their appearance so late, will be scanned with suspicious scrutiny.

The result is with the people, with whom rests the power. Upon them we rely, and we feel that our reliance will not be in vain.

In looking over the history of the contest now about to close, we feel conscious that our efforts on behalf of the cause which we believe to be right, may have been feeble and inadequate, but we know that they have been sincerely and honestly made, to the extent of our humble abilities. We trust that they have not been wholly useless. We trust that some, at least, may have been aroused to the importance of the struggle, and to a realizing of the dangers impending over the country. If so, we are not without our reward.

We have another source of satisfaction in the knowledge that we have not knowingly or willingly done an injustice to friend or foe—that we have studiously avoided misrepresentation or unnecessary excitement and bitterness. We now calmly await the result, in the full certainty that all will come right for the Democracy, and, therefore, for the country.—*Daily Journal 6th inst.*

☞ Pursuant to notice, the Candidates for the various County offices at the approaching election in this County addressed their fellow citizens at the Court House, at four o'clock yesterday. The speaking being from a stand on the east side of the building, the audience being in the yard. Messrs. Holmes and Tate, Candidates for the House of Commons led off in brief addresses announcing themselves, stating their position, and soliciting the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Mr. Tate was compelled to leave on the 4½ o'clock train, being summoned home to the bed-side of his brother who, we regret to learn, is seriously if not dangerously sick Mr. S. A. Holmes cut his remarks short, being unwilling to trench upon the time to be devoted to the discussion between the Candidates for the Sheriffalty, but promised to address his fellow-citizens at a subsequent meeting.

The Candidates for the Sheriffalty, Mr. Hall, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cowan, then followed and kept speaking, replying and rejoining all round, or rather triangularly, until it grew dark and began to rain, when the crowd and the speakers adjourned up to Court Room, and the discussion was kept up for a considerable time by gas light.

In our opinion the record of all discussions in which personal bitterness mingles, should be writ in water, so that the next ripple of the wave may efface it for ever. For our own part, we cannot consent to give the permanency of print to anything so calculated to awaken unpleasant or unfriendly feelings. We were an attentive and thoughtful listener, and remarked several of the positions assumed, upon which we shall feel called, at the proper time, to speak reasonably and calmly to our fellow Democrats, but still, plainly and unmistakeably. Agitated as men's minds are now, and will be for some little time, such remarks as we might feel disposed to offer, and which, we feel confident, would commend themselves to the cooler reason of our readers, would now pass unregarded, or be liable to misconstruction. We can only say this to the Democrats of the Town and Country, or at least such of the latter as may see these remarks, that the personal asperities of individuals are their own matters; not yours, nor ours. That the vast body of Democrats in this county and town have principles and interests superior to their interest in any one, two, or three individuals running for a local office, no matter how respectable or prominent such individuals may be. That it is only as the chosen standard-bearer of a party, and the representative of its principles, that any man can rise into such importance with the party as will constitute his struggle theirs, his success theirs, or his defeat theirs, and that, therefore, it is wrong, it is suicidal for a party or the members constituting that party to allow its harmony or their peace to be disturbed by personal feelings. Those who chose to work for their friends can do so, and no man has any right to find fault with them, nor have the friends of opposing gentlemen any right to find fault with each other. There ought to be, and there is a bond between Democrats, superior to, and independent of these matters—there are common principles for whose success all should labor. There are chosen and acceptable representatives of such principles. There are such men as Bragg and Buchanan, and Breckinridge. Why not work and vote for them—why not work to-morrow for Bragg especially, as the able representative and leader of Democracy in North Carolina; and *this* duty discharged—discharged in a spirit of mutual assistance and co-operation, why not then work and vote for your respective choice as Democrats for local offices in a spirit of mutual forbearance and good will? We repeat—why not do so? Is it not right to do so? Will it not be wrong to do otherwise? Is it not worthy of being thought over and acted on? Now is the time for each gentleman and his friends to evidence their Democracy by their acts—by their efforts,—by their works in favor of the candidates of the party. This will be a friendly contest—a truly Democratic contest—a contest to be proud of.—*Daily Journal 6th inst.*

Nicaragua.

We have been somewhat interested by a perusal of accounts from Nicaragua which, although brought by a steamer which arrived several days since, are still, in their details, new to us.

It is known that General Walker, who had for months been the real governor, although acting nominal authority of President Rivas, has somehow been elected President, and is now the chief executive of that State in name as well as in fact. The *Nicaraguense*, Walker's organ, says that Walker received 15,835, Ferrer 4,447, Rivas 867, Salizar 2,087; in all 23,236, which the *Nicaraguense* says is over two-thirds of the full voting population, from which it infers that the election was not a mere form, but a bona fide turnout of the people.

The strangest part of it is, that Rivas, under whose authority Walker purported to act and whose government he sustained and set up, is now put out by him, and he and his Secretary, Salizar, declared to be traitors. Surely the history of political movements in Spanish American Republics presents a strange succession of unaccountable changes.

The inauguration took place on the 12th ult., in the plaza of Grenada. Some things in the affair strike us as theatrical. Provisional President, Fermin Ferrer, made an address to Walker, after which the oaths of office were administered to him, he (Walker) being on his knees while the oaths were being administered, and while the responses were being made. The oaths we give below:

Oath of Office.

You solemnly promise and swear to govern the free Republic of Nicargua, and sustain its independent and teritorial integrity with all your power, and to execute justice according to the principles of republicanism and religion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

You promise and swear, whenever it may be in your power, to maintain the law of God, the true profession of the Evangelists, and the religion of the crucifixion.

"I promise and swear," responded the President.

In the name of God and the sainted Evangelists, you swear to comply with these obligations, and to make it your constant guard to fulfill all that is herein promised.

"I swear," responded the president.

And for this, the succession is committed to you firmly by these presents; by authority of the Secretary of Government, charged with the General Dispatches.

After the oath had been administered, cheer after cheer rose from the Americans assembled, mingled with the lusty *vivas* of the natives.

After silence had been restored, President William Walker delivered the following.

Inaugural Address.

In assuming the duties of the Presidency of the Republic, I feel deeply the difficulties and responsibilities which the office involves. The State is menaced by dangers from without and within, and there is need of sleepless vigilance and untiring energy to preserve the Goverment from the enemies which threaten it. In order therefore, to administer properly the affairs of the Republic, I require all the assistance I can derive from the patriotism of its citizens, and from the skill, courage, and self-restraint of its soldiers. On them and on the Divine Providence which controls and directs the course of states and empires, I rely for assistance in the proper discharge of the duties I this day assume.

The Republic has reached an era in its history not second in importance to the day of her independence from the Spanish monarchy. The 15th of September, 1831, was the opening of the revolutionary epoch of Nicaragua. I hope this day may be its close. The struggles of thirty-five, it is to be hoped, taught the people that liberty is not to be obtained amidst the petty feuds of contending chieftains, and that prosperity does not result from a constant state of civil broils and intestine commotions. After a series of bloody conflicts, the Republic has need of internal peace and quiet for the development of its varied resources. I sincerely trust that all good citizens will assist me in the maintenance of that order which is the first requisite of a well-governed State, and without which all national development or individual welfare is impossible.

Not only is internal order required for the advancement of material wealth and prosperity, but also for the proper defence of the Republic from the external enemies which threaten its repose. The other four States of Central America, without reason and justice, have undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. Conscious of their own weakness, and fearful lest the prosperity of Nicaragua should detract from their wealth, these neighboring States are enviously endeavoring to interrupt our progress by force of arms. The imbecile rulers of these States too, feeling that they have failed to perform their duties to the people they undertake to govern, dread lest their impoverished country, men may finally fly for refuge to those who have redeemed Nicaragua from anarchy and ruin. Moved by such ignoble sentiments, these miserable relics of a once powerful aristocracy are striving to impede the march of events in this Republic. But the impotence of their efforts is beginning to be made manifest to themselves and to the world; and they are now appearing as blind instruments in the hands of an all-wise Providence, which, out of bad passions and unworthy motives of men, reduces good and improvement.

In our relations with the more powerfull nations of the world, I hope they may be led to perceive that although Nicaragua may be comparatively weak, she is yet jealous of her honor, and determined to maintain the dignity of her independent sovereignty. Her geographical position and commercial advantages may attract the cupidity of other governments, either neighboring or distant; but, I trust, they may yet learn that Nicaragua claims to control her own destiny, and does not require of other nationalities treaties concerning her territory without asking her advice and consent. While pursuing a course of strict justice towards foreign governments, we only ask that the same equity may be granted to ourselves.

The principles which shall guide me in the administration both of the foreign and domestic affairs of the Government are few and simple. To allow the utmost liberty of speech and action compatible with order and good government, shall be the leading idea of my political conduct. Therefore, the greatest possible freedom of trade will be established, with the view of making Nicaragua what nature intended her to be—the highway of commerce between two oceans. And with this freedom of trade will come the arts of a civilization which grows and increases by the wants and necessities itself creates While facilitating as far as possible the material development of the State, I shall not be unmindful of its intellectual and moral requirements. To promote the proper education of the people, and to encourage them in the practices of that Divine religion which constitutes the basis of all modern civilization, shall be objects of primary importance. And for carrying out these intentions with success, I humbly invoke the aid of Him, without whose assistance all human exertions are but as bubbles on a stormy sea.

The Electtion.

They say that while some battle was going on in those classical days wherein men eschewed breeches to their legs and upper leathers to their shoes, there was an earthquake—a big double jointed earthquake, which shook the old boot, Italy, in which the battle took place, and ripped out several stitches—but so excited were the combattants—so pleasantly were they employed in smiting each other under the fifth rib, that they actually knew nothing about it, until informed of the fact at night, when the few survivors marvelled a few, and offered up several he-sheep and William goats to Jupiter, Mars, and the other fellows.

The state of things in our good town of Wilmington, is nearly similar to-day. We might record the occurrence of an earthquake or a revolution, or state as an important item of foreign news, that "Queen Victoria has another baby," as the news-boys used to proclaim, and who would mind us? We might exhaust our reasoning powers, in the concoction of a most magnificent leader, but who would read it?—It would be wasting our sweetness on the desert air. We really believe, startling and incredible as the statement may appear, but we really believe that the people of Wilmington could exist, for this "one day only," without enjoying the extreme felicity of reading the *Journal* Need we say more—could we more forcibly characterise the pre-occupation of men's minds—for of course an earthquake would be nothing to the loss of the *Journal*.

But there is no earthquake, no revolution, and no royal baby—that is, no *new* one. In fact, the papers are barren of news, and all the world and the rest of mankind have suspended business to await the result of the stupendous contest for Sheriff of New Hanover county. Well, since everybody, or nearly everybody, has contrived to run slightly crazy over this matter, there is not much use in talking, and we speak in our present tone of badinage to keep up with the times.—*Daily Journal 7th inst.*

The Cape Fear Bar Improvement.

We are happy to learn by a dispatch from Hon. Warren Winslow to a gentlemen of this town, that a Bill appropriating money for the prosecution of the work at the mouth of our River passed its second reading yesterday in the Senate. We have every confidence that it will pass the House, and that Mr. Winslow will give it that able, energetic, and successful support which his character and talents so eminently fit him to give.

☞ We are requested to state, that Messrs. W King, Jas. Munce and Clark White of Bladen County, who had joined the Know Nothing order, are desirous of withdrawing from it, and take this public method of announcing that they no longer consider themselves members of that order, but intend to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party at the approaching election, on Thursday next. We need hardly say that we cheerfully comply with this request.

☞ These electioneering times put one out considerably. They have occasioned us to be guilty of a fault of omission in neglecting to notice a basket of fine peaches received from Mr. Fentress, of Greensboro', and brought down on the express market car run by our friends, Messrs. Keith & Flanner. They were very fine indeed, and arrived in equally fine order.

ACCIDENT.—A little before 12 o'clock, a sailor who was on the end of the jib-boom of the Schooner Emily, undoing some entanglement of the rigging with that of an ther vessel, was thrown some thirty feet to the wharf and rolled or fell into the river, from which he was got out in about a minute. He is alive and may recover, but must be severely injured. We have not learned his name.

White Oak, Bladen Co., N. C., July 25th, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me to give you a short account of the doings of the Democratic party in this portion of Bladen.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democrats of White Oak District assembled at the Muster Ground for the purpose of raising a Democratic flag, and from the turn-out and the enthusiasm upon the occasion, you may rest assured that the Democratic party in this section is wide awake.

When the call was made to raise the flag of the only national party in the Union, seventy-five good and true Democrats, just the right sort of men to be depended on—seized the ropes, and in one minute the flag floated at the head of a pole 125 feet high—freely and gloriously, and with an omen of success, which no K. N. flag ever had or ever will have in old Bladen. After the flag had been raised and the pole secured, Troy McGhee, a gallant little fellow of about 14 years, climbed up about 80 feet to unloose the ropes; while there he stood upright, and pointing to the flag, proposed three cheers for Bragg, Buchanan, and Breckinridge, and they were given by those at the foot as only Democrats can give them.

After this, we broached a barrel of as good cider as ever went down a man's throat, and each man pledged the cause in the refreshing, but not intoxicating beverage.

Mr. C. T. Davis, a young gentleman of talent as a politician, and a farmer, and respected as a good man, was called upon to address the people, which he did in a most capital Democratic speech, of about an hour in length, during which time he enchained his audience by the tact and talent with which he handled his subject. He defended Democracy, and exposed the secret party got up for its overthrow, with an ability which would have done credit to the most experienced speakers. He was greeted throughout by the most enthusiastic applause.

Our gallant White is carrying everything before him, and will be elected to the Commons by a handsome majority. Taylor will beat Jones in this county just far enough, to show the opposing party that they *can't quite come it* in Bladen. Our candidate for Sheriff makes a fine impression, and will undoubtedly be elected. Bragg will do well in Bladen. As well as if "Sam." had never made his ill-omened appearance among us. For this you may take the *word* of one DEMOCRAT.

Withdrawal.

I give notice to my political and personal friends, that having joined the Know Nothing or American Organization, I am satisfied of its dangerous tendency, and believe that the hopes of the South and the salvation of the Union depend upon the success of the great National Democratic party in the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. I feel it my duty to vote for Bragg for Governor and Langdon for Representative. I resort to this method of withdrawing from the order, knowing of no other way to do so.

WM. L. ROBBINS.

Brunswick Co., Aug. 4th, 1856.

TOWN CREEK, BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We the undersigned, having joined the K. Nothing order, and being now desirous of leaving it, have applied for a release from said order, according to the agreement and understanding at the time we joined, which was, that if at any time we should become dissatisfied with it, we should obtain a release, and card of withdrawal. But we cannot get a meeting of the council—cannot find who the officers are,—cannot find who to hand our resignations to—in fact cannot get the release or discharge promised us as one of the conditions of our joining the order. But we are determined to get out of the affair at any rate. It is no place for us, and we take this public method of announcing our withdrawal.—There are others like us that will withdraw before the election. The Know Nothings here lose members daily and gain none.

Please give this card an insertion in your paper, and oblige, Yours Respectfully,

WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, GEO. W. MURRELL,
JOEL CARROLL, URIAH CARROLL,
JOHN B. EVANS, JOHN B. STANLEY,
WILLIAM RABOURN.

From the National Intelligencer

To the Whigs of Maryland.

In response to the communications received from many of my brother Whigs, I deem it my privilege, in this manner, to counsel with all in relation to the course which patriotism and duty would seem to indicate as proper in the present political crisis.

No lover of his country whose judgment in unbiased by party zeal and uncontrolled by northern or southern fanaticism can fail to see and deprecate the pending danger to the Union.

The first duty of every man who loves his country and her institutions is to provide for their safety.—The life of the nation is in danger. It must be saved; then, and not till then, will it be permissible to us to discuss our difference of opinion upon minor subjects.

I say that the life of the Union is in danger, because, for the first time in our history, a party has been formed composed exclusively of citizens of one section of the country, bound together by the single bond of an alliance for offensive warfare against the other section. That the success of such a party would imperil the Union has been recently demonstrated by an address of Mr. Fillmore, and will, it is submitted, be apparent to all who will bestow a moment's consideration upon the existing posture of political affairs.

The value of the slave property of the South is not less than two thousand millions of dollars—a sum equal to the value of all the other property in the United States, as shown by the last census. This property is not only recognized, but so far guaranteed by the constitution as to impose upon the federal government the duty of restoring to his owner the slave who may escape into another State or Territory of the United States. For years past this constitutional obligation has been not only repudiated by *some* of the non-slaveholding States; but political parties have been organized in *all* with the avowed object of liberating the slave, and thus not only depriving the South of this vast amount of property, but subjecting it to all the horrors which would necessarily result from such a consummation. In addition to all this, whilst the abolitionists on the one hand openly avow their opposition to the constitution and their desire to destroy a government which imposes obligations repudiated by them, on the other hand, many Southern men, goaded by the incessant attacks of their Northern fellow-citizens upon their feelings, their property, and their constitutional rights express the belief that the interests of the South would be more effectually protected by a separation of the slave from the non-slaveholding States, and therefore rather promote than interpose to prevent a result so calamitous. We have hitherto disregarded the danger which such a state of feeling and such a course of action would indicate as most imminent, because we have assumed that such sentiments and actions could only be attributed to a small minority of our Northern brethren. But now, when this sectional exasperation has been made available for the inauguration of a party calling itself republican, under whose banner, for the first time in the history of the country, this sectional opposition to Southern rights and interest have united in nominating with alleged probabilities of success, a purely sectional ticket for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, we can no longer shut our eyes to the reality of the threatened danger; we cannot but feel that the success of such a party would be the death knell of the Union. The unpatriotic purposes of this sectional party are but too manifest. Many of its supporters avow their object and purpose to be dis union, and have even gone so far in the madness of their fanaticism as to desecrate the flag of our country by obliterating from its constellation the fifteen stars which represent the slaveholding States, and displaying *as their party banner* that flag with but sixteen of its stars remaining, to represent the non-slaveholding States. It is manifest that those who disavow the object are not ignorant of the inevitable result.

The Whigs of Maryland, whom I have the honor to address, need no proof to convince *them* that calamitous consequences would flow from the success of this sectional party. They each and all *know* that the election of Mr. Fremont, and the administration of the government by him upon the principles of *his* party, would necessarily occasion a dissolution of the federal Union, to which they have been taught to look as the source of national strength and of individual prosperity and happiness

I have known the Whigs of my State too long, I estimate their patriotism too highly, I have associated with them too intimately, to suppose it necessary for a moment to offer an argument to *them* in behalf of their country. They appreciate as fully as I could depict the horrors of disunion; they will see the loss of national strength, the internal dissensions, the fatal check to civilization and freedom, the contempt of the world, which would be the consequences of such a calamity. The Whigs of Maryland who have followed the lead of such patriots as Clay and Webster "will never keep step to any other music than that of the Union."

It therefore only remains to inquire what course shall be taken to rebuke sectional fanaticism and preserve our country from the dangers of its success.

You are aware that this republican party, which we all agree must be put down at all hazards, is opposed by two other party organizations: the American, headed by Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and the democratic, led on by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge. You will recollect that Mr. Fillmore, prior to his recent visit to Europe, abandoned the Whig party and became a member of the former of these organizations, which boasted that it had risen upon the downfall of the Whig party, and which proclaimed that the corruptions of the Whig and Democratic parties constituted the necessity of its existence. You know that he and Andrew Jackson Donelson have been nominated by this party (not by the Whig party) for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and you will admit that the principles of proscription because of religious opinions, and other reputed tenets of this new party, are in direct antagonism with the principles of that good old Whig party to which *we* are still attached, and which has been abandoned by Mr. Fillmore It is not my object, in referring to these facts, to deny to the American party, since the secession of its abolition adherents, a fair claim to nationality; nor to deny the patriotism and virtue of Mr. Fillmore, nor his eminent qualification for the office of Chief Magistrate. But I do deduce from them the necessary conclusion that, as Whigs, we owe no party allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, members and nominees of the American party. I deduce the conclusion that, as Whigs, we are not only at liberty, but that as patriots we are bound, by every obligation to our country and posterity, to throw aside, on the one hand, the feelings of hostility which Mr. Fillmore's desertion of our party would be calculated to engender, and, on the other hand, to forget for the time our former battles with the Democratic party, and to ask ourselves but one question—*which* of the *two* national organizations offers the *best guarantee* of success in crushing out of existence this new and monstrous sectional party, which threatens the life of your country? I do not propose to examine the relative claims of the two national parties or their nominees to our support. It is not, in my judgment, permissible in the present crisis to interpose our individual differences of opinion upon minor questions. It is sufficient for us to know that the election of either national nominee would secure the Union; and the only question permitted by patriotism is, whether our support of the one or the other would more certainly prove successful?

But before I proceed to this inquiry, having shown that no political allegiance to Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, will interpose to prevent the fair exercise of our judgment on that side, I propose briefly to inquire whether there is anything to prevent our support of the Democratic nominees, if after investigation we shall believe that our vote in their favor would more certainly secure the safety of our country. It cannot have escaped your observation that the political principles upon which the Whig and Democratic parties have battled for thirty years, with varied success, have been for the most part settled by the fiat of the people, and that such as have not been so definitely disposed of have been either abandoned by the one or adopted by the other of those parties; so that now the representatives of the people in the halls of State and federal legislation are found indiscriminately advocating and opposing the same principles and measures. Not only is there no principle of political antagonism which should prevent Whigs and Democrats acting together for the benefit of their common country, but it is confidently submitted that upon the only vital question—that which now agitates and endangers the country—the two parties fully accord. The Whigs and Democratic platforms upon the slavery question in eighteen hundred and fifty-two were identical; and, there being no Whig nominees before the people, it *might* be suggested that consistency would rather require than oppose the support of the Democratic nominees by Whigs. The controlling inquiry to the patriot now recurs, *which of the two national organizations can by his vote be made most certainly successful?*

Every Maryland Whig will be bound by every tie of duty to vote as his judgment shall decide this question.

It may not be immaterial to observe that neither of the national nominees will obtain throughout this broad land any votes which will not be cast by national conservative citizens, and it is to be regretted that in this crisis that vote should be divided between *two national* candidates, whilst the entire and anti-national vote will be concentrated upon the sectional nominee. To judge of the relative strength of the two national organizations it is unnecessary to trace minutely the origin of the American party. It is sufficient to bring to your recollection that it was originally composed, North and South, of the dissatisfied members of the two old parties, and that in the North its original members were chiefly those who opposed the conservative principle upon the slavery question avowed in the platforms of the two old parties. It must not escape your recollection that upon the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson a large majority of the northern delegates seceded from the convention, declared their intention not to support those nominees, and subsequently united in the nomination of Mr. Fremont. This separation of the sectional from the national portion of the American party, has occurred in every Northern State in the confederacy. I deduce from these facts the nationality of the supporters of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, and I submit the inquiry for the honest decision of those to whom this paper is addressed, *what non slaveholding* State can this *national branch* of the American party, thus shorn of the larger portion of its original strength, *promise its nominees?* Let the Whigs of Maryland ponder upon the view of this subject I have endeavored to present to their consideration, and no one of them will say that a single non slaveholding State is certain for Fillmore and Donelson. Time, *I think*, will develop the fact that Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson will be left without an electoral ticket in most of the Free States, and it is, at any rate, the deliberate conviction of my judgment that they will not carry a single non-slaveholding State in the Union If I am right, or even approximate the truth in the view I have taken, it will necessarily follow that any conservative vote for the American nominees North will be equivalent to a vote for Mr. Freemont, as it will be a vote taken from Mr. Buchanan, his only real competitor.

It is clear, then, that to the South alone can the friends of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson look for the probable chance of an electoral vote; and it is to the States of Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, that they profess to look with the greatest hope of success. It is manifest that, if this hope were realized, it might, indeed, prevent the election of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge by the people, but it would only throw the election of President into the *present House of Representatives*, composed as that House now is. Does not the lection of this same House, after a contest of two months, of a Black Republican Speaker, admonish us of the danger of such an experiment? Who can doubt that our political fabric would be shaken to its very foundation by this election of President being thrown upon the present House of Representatives? On the other hand, is it not certain beyond the contingency of a doubt, that the vote of the States indicated for Mr. Buchanan, when added to that of the other Southern States, would *secure* his election and the consequent safety of the Union? It is obvious that in this condition of the canvass the only serious contest is that between Fremont and Buchanan; that the only possible result that the most sanguine of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson can hope to attain is to carry the contest into the House of Representatives. Who can conceive anything more fatal to the peace of the country, more insane in political action, than such a course of conduct leading to such a result? Suppose Mr. Fillmore to reach the House of Representatives with the votes of four or five States, (his utmost possible strength,) no man can seriously contend that he would be elected President, and assuredly few will be found bold enough to assert that, under such circumstances, he ought to be. The only effect, then, of giving the electoral vote of any portion of the South to Mr. Fillmore would be to transfer the contest between Mr. Buchanan and Fremont from the hustings to the House of Representatives; and the danger to our country, now sufficiently menacing, would, in that event, be appalling indeed. Who can contemplate the occurrence of such a contingency without feeling that he would be a traitor to his country if he failed to exert every possible effort to avert so *awful* a calamity?

I deem it, then to be *my* duty, as well as that of all who believe with me that the election of Fremont would be the death-knell of the Union, to unite in the support of Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge; and I can sustain their election to the best of my ability. Whilst I concede that there are certain principles hitherto professed by the party which nominated them that cannot receive our support, yet on the great issues of the constitutional rights of the South the platform on which they stand meets my cordial approval, and is in accordance with that party which I now address, and to whose kind favor I owe the honor of holding the seat I now occupy, and which I shall cease to hold after the 4th of March next by the fiat of that party to which Mr. Fillmore has attached himself, and which is now dominant in the legislature of my native State.

Let Maryland Whigs remember that the political battle now being fought is one of the deepest interest to them; that the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South is the issue tendered to the American people by the Democratic party, and, (as the Whigs have no candidate) by that party alone; that upon this issue the Republican party have staked the Union; and in such a battle, upon such an issue, they must be true to those who are doing battle in our behalf. It would be indeed sad if, in such a contest, the conservative strength of the country should not be united; it would be as strange as sad if, in such a contest, southern men should not be found battling shoulder to shoulder for the maintenance of their own constitutional rights.

In thus accomplishing what I believe to be a duty I shall be inexpressibly gratified if I shall find myself sustained by the approval of my fellow-whigs, who have refused to abandon either the party or the principles in support of which we have so long and so faithfully united, and which we will remain at perfect liberty to re-organize as soon as our common efforts shall have succeeded in averting the perils that now threaten our beloved country.

THOMAS G. PRATT.

LEARNED FLEAS.—The Italian correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, under date of "Florence, April 24, 1856," says:

Learned bears, learned monkeys, and learned pigs are exhibited in other countries—learned fleas here! Who would believe this who has not seen for himself a tiny chariot of cobweb wire drawn nimbly over a three foot race course by a team of these spry insects, while another of them holds the reins—composed of gold thread as fine as the finest hair—he to driving four in hand, and the insect coursers trotting as methodically along, as if it had never been in their nature to jump?

An Irishman would say that the hardest part of the training of fleas must be to catch them. This is done by means of gum, where they find themselves all at once in the condition of the "two men stuck fast in the mud." Here the almost invisible wire is passed through holes pierced in the insect's shell, which may be seen by a magnifying glass, resembling that of a turtle, and is what makes it so hard to kill. Some time and training are necessary, as may be supposed, to break its prancing gait into a sober trot; but time and patience can accomplish almost everything, and after a while the little erratic animals go very well in harness, and the coachman holds steadfastly the ribbons—not, however, until well bribed with blood, which the keepers lets them draw from his own veins, feeding them, as the opening part of the performance, on his brawny arm, for so tame are they as to bite in the presence of numerous spectators; nor is this wonderful, considering that they are among the domestic animals of Italy. The exhibition has as much sense, and more marvel in it, than the best monkey show; it has, moreover, a wise usage, that of teaching the stranger, smarting and fidgetting under the visitation of the same tormenting insect, that it may serve other purposes besides that of exercing the patience.

ILLINOIS WILL GIVE 25,000.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, writing from Springfield Illinois says:

"From the best and most reliable information I have been able to procure, there seems to be but one prevailing impression, and that is that the majorty for Buchanan and Breckinridge in Illinois will not fall short of, but more likely exceed, twenty-five thousand."

We make the annexed extracts from the able letter of Hon. J. F. Pearce, one of the Whig Senators from Maryland, addressed to Hon. J. R. Franklin, but designed for the people of the State. We would gladly give the whole letter did our space admit:

The contest, it seems to me, lies between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont. Mr. Fillmore's friends indeed claim a great reaction in his favor; but I have taken much pains to ascertain what his strength is in the free States, and so far I have not been able to satisfy myself that he can carry a single one of them. His wise and patriotic conduct while President, which recommended him so strongly to the Whigs of the South, is regarded by the majority at the North as a fatal objection to him. It is not moderation and conciliation they desire; they think, as one of their leaders said, that the time for compromise has passed.—They want, in the President, an instrument to punish the South for what they fancy or pretend to be the aggressions of the "slave power" upon the North. Mr. Fillmore is too national for this purpose, and he must indeed be credulous or sanguine in the extreme who supposes that the politicians who have misguided and inflamed the Northern majority will abandon their designs, and renounce the spoils for which they hunger and thirst, just at the moment when, for the first time, they are confident of the success of the one and the enjoyment of the other. Mr. Fillmore's strength lies in the Whig States of the South. If all the Southern States should give him their votes, he would fail in the election without such assistance from the free States as it would be vain to look for. The choice, then, is between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont, and what Maryland Whig believing as I do can hesitate?

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I have been politically opposed to the Democratic party for so many years that I cannot without reluctance contemplate the necessity of supporting their nominee. Yet it must be admitted that he is a man of abilities and large public experience; that he has been just to the South, though not assuming to be a Northern man with Southern principles; that his inclinations are generally conservative; that he numbers among his prominent supporters many gentlemen of talents and patriotic character, entitled not only to the confidence of their party, but to influence with the country at large; and that many of the old issues between the Whigs and the Democrats are obsolete. Two objections to him are much relied on by his opponents in the South. It has been alleged that he countenanced and promulgated the charge of bargain and corruption against Mr. Clay in the election by the House of Representatives in 1825. I should denounce him for this as readily and as severely as any one if I thought this allegation just. But I remember that this charge against Mr. Clay was made without any direct testimony until 1827, when the Carter Beverly's letter led to Mr. Buchanan's being named as a witness; and that he then promptly denied the statement which he was relied on to prove, and, at the risk of losing Gen. Jackson's favor and that of his party, exonerated Mr. Clay. From the letter which he then published I extract the following passage:

"I owe it to my own character to make another observation. Had I ever known or even suspected that General Jackson believed I had been sent to him by Mr. Clay or his friends, I should have immediately corrected his erroneous impression, and thus prevented the necessity for this most unpleasant explanation. When the editor of the United States Telegraph, on the 12th of October last, asked me by letter for information upon this subject, I promptly informed him by the returning mail, on the 16th of that month, that I had no authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose any terms to General Jackson in relation to their votes, nor did I ever make any such proposition; and that I trusted I would be as incapable of becoming a messenger upon such an occasion as it was known General Jackson would be to receive such a message. I have deemed it necessary to make this statement in order to remove any misconception which may have been occasioned by the publication in the Telegraph of my letter to the editor, dated the 11th ultimo."

Again, in 1828, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan declared that he had no knowledge of the bargin and corruption charged on Mr. Clay. These disavowals may be considered as merely cold justice to the great and incorruptible Whig leader, but surely they contradict most flatly the charge of being his "traducer and defamer." If further proof were needed, it may be found in the following remarks recently made in Kentucky by Mr. James B. Clay his son.

"Mr. Clay then proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had *spent his life in upholding*—the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the heart of Bruce—as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battle-field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the resurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

"Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor. He should believe what his father said before others. Besides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he has borne it. Thank God, it died before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connexion with the matter.

"Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially Old Line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge."

The next great objection is that Mr. Buchanan would be unsafe in his management of our foreign affairs. I readily admit that I do not like the Ostend paper, and I do not approve certain resolutions adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, notwithstanding the unanimous opposition of the Virginia and Maryland delegates, and I believe of others; and if he should adopt the aggressive policy supposed to be prescribed by that paper and the resolutions, I should be as ready and as earnest in my opposition to him as any one But he is a man of known caution, which, with his intelligent comprehension of the true interests of the United States, and the responsibility of the Presidential office, which he could not but recognize, would forbid his urging the country upon a course of aggression inconsistent with the spirit of our Government, faithless to treaties, violative of the rights of other nations, and destructive of our own peace, honor, and concord. I know that many of the leading men of his own party are sound and reliable in this respect; and I believe that their conservative influence would harmonize with his own disposition. I am the more assured of this because I observe that in his letter of acceptance there is no recognition of the resolutions, (which were not considered by the Convention as forming a part of the platform,) but on the contrary, a prudent and conservative tone, which met with the approbation of even the judicious and experienced editors of the National Intelligencer—themselves, *par excellence*, the foes of all filibustering. In an additional article noticing Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, they said:

"We may say, however, that Mr. Buchanan's official letter of acceptance, while not expressly repudiating the extreme and exceptionable doctrines foisted into the Democratic confessions of faith by the Cincinnati Convention, does yet, by its spirit and tenor, incline us to hope that he means, if elected, so to construe those doctrines as to disarm them of their mischievous significance and evil tendency.—Indeed, we can give no other meaning than this to Mr. Buchanan's declaration, when he says that he accepts the 'resolutions consituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention' in the same spirit as that which prompts his acceptance of the nomination tendered to him by his party, namely a desire so to discharge the duties of the high office to which he aspires as 'to allay domestic strife, *preserve peace and friendship with foreign nations*, and promote the best interests of the Republic.'"

At present the prospect is that the conservative Whig vote will be so divided as to defeat a popular election and throw the decision upon the House of Representatives—at all times an event to be deprecated, but at this period peculiarly pernicious and dangerous, and threatening the rudest shock to our system. What the result will be I will not venture to predict, but I will say that I do not see the least probability of Mr. Fillmore's election by the House of Representatives. I think, therefore, it would be the part of wisdom and patriotism in the Whigs (by which I mean those who have affiliated with no other party) to throw their votes for Mr. Buchanan, as the strongest of the candidates opposed to the Northern sectional party. This they may do without renouncing their old political faith, without stain of honor or suspicion of apostacy. The motive being the integrity of the Union, the defeat of a party which is founded on geographical discriminations and bound together by dangerous sectional schemes, the act will be vindicated by disinterested patriotism.

For my part, I shall not abjure my political creed, and, having in view but the one object which I have stated, I shall hold myself ready to take any other course which may be necessary to effect that object. Should the hopes of Mr. Fillmore's friends be realized; should it appear that he is more likely to carry the great body of the patriotic, but quiet people, who generally come to the rescue in times of public peril; that he is, in short, the best able to subdue this storm of sectional passion and prejudice, I shall rejoice to see him again filling the chair of State. But I will not affect an unalloyed gratification; for I cannot forget that he is the candidate of a party which has proscribed Whigs who were not members of "the order"—of a party which boasted that it had risen on the ruins of the Whig and Democratic parties, and which has pronounced both of them corrupt.

Whatever the result, I shall be content if the dangerous excitement which threatens our peace and union can be calmed down, so that the extreme opinions which have their roots in prejudice and passion may wither away. Then a liberal forbearance and kindly toleration of different sentiments may resume their influence. If this cannot be done, if the South and the North are to regard one another as enemies, then sooner or later our "house, divided against itself," must fall. Then we shall have to say, with Pantheus—

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempes
Dardaniæ.

But ours will be a sadder fate than that of Priam's empire; for it was not the Dardanian people by whom the inevitable doom of Troy was fixed. A foreign foe beat down her lofty walls and destroyed the high renown of Teucer's race; but we shall fall by our own suicidal hands; we will kindle the flames which shall destroy the edifice of our constitutional Union, ourselves will break the bonds of harmonious interest and fraternal concord which have held us together as one people May heaven inspire us with wisdom to avert so sad a catastrophe!

Very truly, my dear sir your friend,

JAS. ALFRED PEARCE.

To the Hon. J. R. Franklin, Snow Hill, Maryland.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—The Collins steamship Atlantic, Capt. Eldridge, arrived this afternoon, from Liverpool on the 23d ultimo.

The Atlantic brings little news, except in relation to the Spanish insurrection, accounts of the progress and prospects of which are somewhat conflicting.

As near as we can judge from the reports, O'Donnell had taken such effectual measures for crushing an outbreak should any occur, that after thirty hours' hard fighting in Madrid, the citizens and National Guards surrendered, and were immediately disarmed.

Madrid was tranquil.

At Barcelona and elsewhere the outbreaks were trifling, and were speedily suppressed.

Sarragossa is now the headquarters of the insurrectionists, where it is reported that more than a legal quorum of the Cortes were assembled, proclaiming "liberty and the constitution."

Narvaez and other adherents of ex-Queen Christina were hastening to the frontier.

Napoleon had ordered troops to the frontier.

A letter to the Spanish legation at Paris says that the difficulty between Mexico and Spain had been honorably adjusted.

The following are the failures alluded to in reports by previous steamers: John Nunns, cotton broker, Liverpool; Joseph Wright & Co., spinners, Stockport; Lowe & Lane, commission merchants, Manchester; Baxter & Co., and four other houses. Liabilities large; assets small.

THE MARKETS.—The advices from this side per steamship Asia had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market, which closed unchanged, and firm at the rates of the previous Friday: Fair Orleans, 7d; middling Orleans, 6¼d a 6 5 16d.; fair uplands, 6¾d.; middling uplands, 6¼d. a 6 3-16d. Sales of the three days, 21.000 bales including 2,000 on speculation, and 4,500 for export.

The Liverpool breadstuffs market was firm, but transactions were to only a moderate extent. The better qualities of flour were stiffer, but not quotably higher, while the poorer grades were rather easier. Wheat had advanced 1d. a 2d., chiefly on the poorer qualities. Corn was dull of sale, but prices were firm.

The Liverpool provision market had undergone no change since the departure of the Arabia.

The weather in England was stormy and unsettled.

Consols for money closed at 95⅞.

In the British Parliament the Earl of Malmesbury called attention to the difficulty between Brazil and England arising out of the treatment of the British minister at Rio Janeiro, in a question concerning the slave trade, and particulary insisted on the value of retaining the friendship of Brazil in case of war with the United States.

Lord Clarendon explained that Brazil had no ill will towards Great Britain.

Parliament would probably be prorogued on the 26th ult.

Serious riots occurred at the camp at Aldersholt on the nights of the 17th and 18th ult, between some German troops and the 41st regiment. Two Germans were killed, and several soldiers wounded on both sides. The immediate cause of the outbreak is not known, but there had been for some time an alarming state of excitement at the camp.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts state that the Cortes had removed to Arragon, where under Gen. Enfante, they intended to make war upon Queen Isabella and her ministry in the name of "Liberty and the Constitution."

The London Times and other papers say that the insurrection was encouraged by the O'Donnell party.

Espartero is the very stronghold of the liberals. It is believed that Generals Currea and Falcon, tried partisans of Esperato, are at the head of the National Guards of Saragossa.

Eighty-five members of the Cortes, more than one-third of the whole body, hold their formal meetings in Saragossa.

A dispatch received in Paris says that when the news of O'Donnell's accession reached Saragossa the captain general convened the civil authorities and officers of the National Guard, and, after debate, resolved on resistance.

Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—The Picayune has advices from Monterey, (Mexico,) to the 15th ult., from which we learn that trouble has arisen between Commonfort, the new President, and Vidaurri, governor of Nuevo Leon. It appears that the former demanded of the governor obedience to his commands, which the latter refused, and ridiculed his authority. It was believed Commonfort would attempt to enforce obedience, in which event bloodshed was apprehended.

Later from Kansas.

CHICAGO, August 4.—Advices from Leavenworth to the 30th ult., state that Gen. Lane & Co., had not entered the territory, and that Gen. P. Smith threatens to enforce martial law if they do. The Territorial authorities have commenced to levy taxes, which both parties refuse to pay, and troubles are apprehended.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, August 2—During the season there have been eighty cases of yellow fever at quarantine, and eight deaths. There is no fever in the city.

SHOT.—A free negro named Jordan Pettifoot, of this town was shot on Wednesday last by some unknown person and died yesterday morning.

A man has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed, and has given bail to answer the the charge.—*Fay Carolian 2nd*

STEAM SAW MILL BURNT.—On Thursday night of last week, the steam saw mill of Mr. J. L. Kitchen, about nine miles from this place accidentally caught fire, and was partially consumed, together with a large quantity of lumber. Loss estimated at about $2.500. The fire originated in a pile of slabs. Mr. Kitchen expects to get his mill in order again for work in four or five weeks.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

COLUMBIA, July 31.—At the recent election in his district, Hon. Preston S. Brooks received 7. 900 votes. Six hundred dollars were collected for transmission to Mr. Brooks for the payment of the fine imposed upon him by the criminals court of the District of Columbia. The governor of South Carolina sent forward the certificates of the election of Messrs. Brooks and Keitt in advance. The vote for the latter is large.

A Base Fraud Exposed.

A short time since (says the Rochester Union,) the Republican journals published a circular letter addressed to postmasters in this State, and signed by Perrin M. Brown, jr. The circular set forth that it had been decided, after a "private consultation of the leading democrats of the Union, immediately after the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention," to assess each postmaster in the country for the purpose of securing the success of the democratic ticket stating the amount required, &c., and closing with the request that "the name of some reliable leading democrat in your town" be forwarded with a view of consulting him hereafter. The whole thing bore upon its face the evidence of fraud and absurdity, and the trick was immediately exposed by the Washington Union. Notwithstanding this fact, the Republican Journals have continued to give the circular a prominent place in their columns, accompanying it with indignant comments upon this "system of intimidation and corruption," &c. The following letter to the editor of the Troy Budget, from Postmaster General Campbell, will throw some light on "Perrin M. Brown, jr." Of course the Republican journals which have given currency to the fraud will never set the matter right before their readers:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
July 12, 1856.

DEAR SIR; Your letter of the 10th instant has just been received, for which I am much indebted. The circular signed "Perrin M. Brown," addressed to the postmaster of Lansingburgh, and forwarded by you, is an infamous fraud. There is no person of that name in the city; but some individual assuming it, engaged a box in the post office here with a view to aid him in carrying out his dishonest purpose, and but for the timely exposure which has been made of it, would no doubt have succeeded, to some extent at least. As soon as the matter was brought to my knowledge, I gave instructions for his arrest, but he has not since ventured to call for his letters.

If any are received, they will go to the dead-letter office, and any money they may contain will be returned to the writers.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES CAMPBELL.

The above presents one of the shrewdest frauds to *raise money* that we have lately seen. Our opponents must be hard up for means to "make Kansas a free State," to invent so snug a fraud "to raise the wind." What next shall we have by way of "paying the interest upon California bonds?"

Fremont in California.

THE APPARENT DEFALCATION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.—The N. Y. News, discussing "Fremont in California," connects Fremont with the San Francisco house of Palmer, Cook & Co.," (a connection well known in Wall street, the New York Express says,) thus being part proprietor of the Mariposa claim, and says:

"These scheming financiers—Palmer, Cook, & Co.,—who are understood to have the best of reasons for opposing the acts of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, were furnished by the State of California with funds—one hundred thousand dollars—to pay interest on her State debt due in New York on the first of July. This interest has never been paid, and the State is in default through the acts of her agents."

The money, the News hints, has gone into the election—to buy newspapers to "shriek for freedom," &c., &c. The News, continuing, says:

"The truth is simply this: Palmer, Cook & Co., of whom Fremont is the presumed company, hold the title to the Mariposa estates. It is worthless unless they can dispose of it to a foreign company—which they have been thus far unable to do—or secure a Government favorable to their claim. Fremont is urged for the Presidency, and the moneys of the State of California, placed in the hands of Palmer, Cook & Co., for the payment of the interest due on the State debt, is made use of for other purposes. What disposition has been made of this large fund, we will leave our readers to infer. That Fremont received the nomination—that funds are plentiful for his election—is all well understood; but what the action of the State of California, or of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, will be when they hear of the defalcation of this firm, we shall probably learn by the next steamer.

"That Fremont pretended to make an effort on Wall street to save the credit of the State of California, when it was known that the interest on her State debt would not be paid, is well known; and besides this general knowledge, the New York Times stated that Mr. Fremont was through the street trying to raise sixty thousand dollars to apply to this object, and save the honor of his State. But the honor of the State, like the credit of the applicant, was gone; and every Wall-street man who had looked at the bankrupt records of our courts, the Tax Commissioners' list, knew the proclivities of Palmer, Cook & Co., his associates and backers, if not his partners, laughed in his face for having the audacity to make such a request. The repudiation of debts falling due, by the Dry Dock Bank, of which his friend and backer, George Law, is President, was too fresh in their memories to be caught by the same *corterie*, through new agents, and the honor of the State was suffered to go unredeemed."

"In the mean time Fremont has declared his own poverty by appearing before the Tax Commissioner of this city, Mr. John W. Allen, on the 24th of June last past, to obtain a relief from a tax on one hundred thousand dollars of personal property, and takes oath that he was worth nothing over and above his liabilities. While we regret the pecuniary difficulties with which he is surrounded, we think it fully justifies the current report that he is in the monthly receipt of funds from Palmer, Cook & Co., for his support After pursuing the reckless character—we will give it no harder name—of his strange financial operations in California, it can be readily understood how he could squander any conceivable fortune, and be obliged to depend on his friends for his daily support.

"And this is the man whom George Law, Dry Dock Bank & Co., support for the Presidency of these United States! Read the documents!"

To this exposition we have to add, that "Joe" Palmer, the contriving politician of the celebrated political house of Palmer, Cook & Co., (for it is now rather a scheming set of politicians than a banking house doing business according to principles in which business men have confidence,) when on the way from Sacramento to San Francisco, in charge of the $100,000 which he obtained from the State treasury in order to pay the interest for which his house has proved a defaulter, boasted that he was about to secure for his Mr. Fremont, the Republican party Presidential nomination and the Presidency, and that he had made and could make public functionaries at home and abroad, at will.

In Wall street it is currently said that the missing $100,000 went to fix delegations in the Republican Convention for Fremont, principally form the West, instead of to discharge the honest obligations of the State of California.

Is there any wonder that Mr. John C. Fremont ran about Wall st. rather nervously, "shin-ing" in vain to raise $60,000 on his individual promise to pay, on the day on which the hunnifuggled interest money fell due? The Times, Tribune, et al., praised without stint his efforts on that occasion to save the honor of California! Whose honor is blown to the four winds by the perversion of this hundred thousand dollars from the honest and legitimate end to which it was directed by the State? Surely, not that of California.—*Washington Star.*

A NEGRO TARRED AND FEATHERED AT HUDSON, N. Y.—The Hudson Star of Tuesday says that between the hours of eight and nine o'clock on Monday evening, that usual quiet community was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, in consequence of a tarring and feathering affair which came off in an upper part of the city. The subject was Wm. Mowers, a colored barber, and an old resident. He is supposed to have been on terms of two great intimacy with a respectable white girl. He was taken from his shop by force, marched upon the public square, and in the presence of a large vigilance committee, a coat of tar and feathers was well applied. He was then given till Tuesday morning to leave the city. He left as soon as he could conveniently after the getting out of the clutches of his friends."

TOO MUCH TWISTING.—The follies of grown people are frequently brought out by children in startling prominence. Two girls of twelve or fourteen years passed along Lake street yesterday, surrounded by hoops and trailing long dresses over the dirty pavement. They were novices in the management of such rigging, but determined to acquire the art or die in the attempt. "Do I twist too much?" asked one of the anxious couple, as she wriggled along. "Oh no" said the other dropping a little behind to observe her, "but if you could raise a little on your toes as you squirm, it would throw your dress better."

Chicago Press.

NIGHT SCENE IN A YOUNG LADY'S BED-CHAMBER.—Last Tuesday night, which will be remembered as one of the warmest of the season, a young lady at the "West End" was excessively frightened at a little circumstance which transpired about the hour of midnight. The young lady, whose beauty is only equal led by her modesty, and whose "eye's dark charm" has caused more than one waistcoat to palpitate, had retired to her chamber, where, after laying aside the greater portion of her wearing apparel, she committed herself to the tender embrace of Morpheus, whose soothing influences were aided by the cooling breath of Zephyr, who came in at the open window and fanned her cheeks with his feathery wings. In a word, she was snoozing finely—or, to use the language of a modern bard—

"Sleep on her velvet eyelids lightly pressed
And dreamy sights upheaved her snowy breast.
While starbeams, thro' her window softly creeping,
Stole to her couch and trembling there stood peeping,"

It was, as we said, about midnight when the young lady was roused from her delicious slumber by hearing a noise at the window. Half unclosing her eyes, she was startled by the sight of a corpulent form apparently struggling to gain admission to her chamber through the open window. It struck her at once that the intruder had been caught by the rear of his unmentionables, by a nail or some other sharp instrument, as he seemed to be struggling with a stern determination to enter. Her first thought was to faint—her second, to give the fellow a push—her third, to jump out of the window as soon as he jumped in—her fourth, to scream, which was immediately carried into effect The whistle of the locomotive on the Iron Mountain road, when it gave its first snort on the 4th of July, was but a whisper to the screams of the young girl. The whole house, and half the neighborhood, were awakened by the outcry. The old folks, three female servents, and two big brothers rushed to the rescue, and broomsticks, mop-handles and bootjacks flashed in the gaslight, as the household entered the chamber of the frightened beauty. An examination of the figure in the window dispelled the fears of all and changed the screams of the young lady into shouts of laughter. The imaginary "fat man" was only her own darling *hooped skirt*, which she had hung on a hook near the window, and which the wind had inflated and set in motion. There was no more sleeping in the house that night.

St. Louis Herald

COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The city of New Orleans, commercially, appears to be growing very rapidly. The domestic exports to foreign and coastwise ports, for the fiscal year just closed, amounted to $110,353,436, which is an increase over the year ending the 30th June, 1855, of twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-five hundred and ten dollars. The increase in exports to foreign countries for the year reaches the extraordinary sum of $24,859,411, or within a few hundred dollars of twenty-five millions of dollars, and an increase over the great year of 1853 of $12,749,339. The domestic exports from New Orleans exceed those of New York for the same period of time. They are given as follows:—New Orleans, $80,547,963; New York, $75,026,244; or over five millions greater from New Orleans than from New York. This does not look like New Orleans is losing her commercial prosperity in consequence of railroads over the South and West diverting trade to other Atlantic ports.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE.

A few days since, Mr. Jas H. Beadle, of Huntsville, Alabama, called on us and gave us permission to publish for the benefit of suffering humanity, the astonishing cure which had been effected in the case of his wife by the use of 'Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills. He informed us, that at the time his wife commenced using the medicine, her system was so entirely prostrated, by the number of spasms she had undergone, as to reduce her weight to 100 lbs. Since she has been taking the pills, she has entirely got over the spasms and has gained in weight and bodily health. She now weighs at least 200 lbs., and declares she is in better enjoyment of health than ever before in her life. Mr. Beadle also related the case of Mr. Harrison Lightfoot of the same town, who has been entirely cured of the worst form of Epilepsy by these same pills. Mr. Lightfoot's case was so bad that he never passed a week without having an attack, often falling down in the street. He has not had an attack for more than a year. Mr. Beadle thinks that if the pills ever fail in curing a case, it is for the want of a proper perseverance on the part of the person in taking them, as he feels assured from observation in the case of his wife, that if they are taken for a sufficient length of time, they will cure any case. Sent to any part of the country by mail, on the receipt of a remittance. Address SETH S HANCE, 180 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, $3; two, $5; twelve, $24.

August 5th, 1856—1w-d&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

MARRIED.

In Duplin county, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. James M. Sprunt, ATLAS J. GRADY, Esq., of this town, to Miss TEMPERANCE W., daughter of the late Maj. George E. Houston.

In this County, at the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Moore, on the 30th ult., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. THOMAS DANIEL to Miss NANCY PICKETT, all of this county.

DIED.

On the 3rd inst., of Typhoid Fever, ESTELLA, daughter of B. B. and Caroline Brown; aged 9 years and 11 months.

So amiable, gentle and lady-like was she in all her deportment as to win the love of all who knew her. Her impression, from the first of her illness, seemed to be that she should die. She spoke of death to her mother. Her trunk was packed, ready to go to the North; but suddenly she is laid upon a bed of sickness, and then in the cold embrace of death; and now it is our mournful duty to lay her in the grave. Surely all "flesh is grass, and the glory of man as the flower of grass."

"When blooming youth is snatched away,
By death's resistless hand—
Our hearts the mournful duty pay,
Which pity must demand."

In Bladen County, on the 13th July, BEN. DICKENS, aged 1 year and 7 days; and on the 3rd inst., ANN CODLINGTON, aged 3 years and 7 months, children of James and Eliza Robeson.

In this Town, this morning, at 2 o'clock, MARY L., youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Caroline V. Copes, aged 6 years and 3 months.

TURPENTINE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has ten crops of TURPENTINE BOXES for rent or sale, at a low price, in Williamsburg District, S. C. The boxes have been worked from one to two years. Persons wishing to buy or rent can address the undersigned at Indiantown P. O., S. C.

Aug, 7, 1856.—9tw J. F. NESMITH.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, GRATEFUL FOR THE CONtinued and liberal support which he has received during the last 16 years, now begs to inform his friends and the public that the Fall Session commences on Monday next, the 4th inst.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary English Branches,	$ 8
Advanced do.	12
Classical and Mathematical Course,	15

Board may be procured with the Principal and in other Families at $8 per month; cost of room, lights and fuel, during Winter, *extra*.

Pupils thoroughly prepared for College, Teaching or Business. Address

Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT, Principal.

Kenansville, Aug. 1, 1856.—281-2t—49-1t

SALT! SALT!!

3,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND ALUM SALT daily expected. For sale by

Aug. 7, 1856 J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

WESTERN BACON.

20 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES; 10 hhds. Western Shoulders per schr. A. J. DeRossett. For sale by

Aug. 4, 1856. WILLARD & CURTIS.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	20	@	23
BELF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	29	@	32
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	17	@	18
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	12	@	13½
St Domingo	12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	70	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 60	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	00@	00	00
do. No. 2	00@	00	00
do. No. 3.	5 50@	6	50
do. No. 4	0 00@	0	00
Herrings, East	4 00@	4	50
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt.	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	9 00
Extra	0 00	@	8 50
Superfine	0 00	@	8 00
Fine	0 00	@	7 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	00	@	61½
Oats	38	@	39
White Beans	75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3¾	@	4
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 00	@	0 00
N. River	70	@	75
N. Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	85	@	95
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	38	@	40
N. E. Rum	00	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	60
do Apple	50	@	55
do. Peach	75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	8 75	@	9 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	40	@	45
Muscovado	00	@	00
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4¾	@	5
Wrought	10	@	12½

NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin (new)	0 00	@	2 75
Yellow dip	2 40	@	2 50
Hard	1 40	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 30
do., in order	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch	do... 1 45	@	1 50
Rosin, No. 1, 2	75	@	4 00
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 20
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	36½
Varnish, ℔ gal	26	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	00	@	00
Irish, do	65	@	75
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	17	@	18
Middlings	15	@	16
Shoulders	14	@	15
Hog round.	16	@	00
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	13	@	13½
Shoulders	12	@	12½
N. C. Lard	14½	@	15
West'n do	00	@	00
Butter	24	@	26
Cheese	00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl.	23 00	@	24 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY			
Chickens, live	15	@	40
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground	1 10	@	1 20
do. fine	0 00	@	2 00
SUGARS, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	11	@	12½
New Orleans	0	@	0
Muscovado	7½	@	9
Loaf & crush	13½	@	14½
Clarified and			
Granulated	12½	@	13
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.			
Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 00	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.			
W. O. Bbl	13 00	@	16 00
R. O. Hhd.	00 00	@	00 00
Ash Head'	00 00	@	00 00
TIMBER, ℔ M			
Shipping	0 00	@	00 00
Mill, prime	6 50	@	9 25
do. inferior to			
ordinary	4 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	11

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, insp

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 4, 1856.

The Revolution in California.

At last things in San Francisco have come to that pass that they can no longer be tamely endured without danger to the Union. Already the Governor of the State has been forced to apply to the Federal authorities for assistance against domestic insurrection, with which the civil authorites are unable to cope. Already the dangerous tendencies of secret political organizations have received a terrible illustration in the total subversion of all law and order—in the commission of acts of piracy and murder—in the threatened resistance to the Federal authorities, and a consequent dissolution of the Union—in the suspension of trade—in the loss of confidence among business men—in the capital furnished to the advocates of monarchy and aristocracy, who, from this, will draw arguments to prove the unfitness of the people for self-government. It is a painful and humiliating reflection, that at this day, in the last half of the boasted nineteenth century, in the full blaze of light and liberty, beneath the starry flag of the Union, men should set up a secret irresponsible tribunal, having no parallel but in the Vehmic courts of the dark ages, beneath the tyranny of King or Kaiser, mail-clad knight or robber baron. There is no excuse now, as there was then. The thing is wrong and unworthy on the face of it.

This world is not a perfect world, nor is every man in it as good as he might be, so that if errors or imperfections are to be assigned as reasons for the forcible overthrow of governments, then none could stand, society itself would be prostrate, the Church in ruins, and primitive barbarism and brutal infidelity the only alternatives. Imperfect as human governments and human society are, associations like the vigilance committees of San Francisco need never be long without a plausible excuse for their intervention. They can easily find some wrong to be righted. Some evil to be redressed. In nine cases out of ten, such societies are controlled by designing men, with whom the ostensible public objects are but cloaks for the ulterior private and selfish ones. Such things generally, indeed almost always, move at first for the accomplishment of some desirable object, although their mode of accomplishing it is wrong, because subversive of the sanctions of law, upon which rational liberty can alone have any permanent dependence. It is necessary that they should do so, in order to obtain that public confidence which is necessary to the consolidation of their power, and the ultimate success of their personal schemes. The present revolutionary movement in California is no exception to this rule. At first, people in the Atlantic States regretted the necessity of the case, which appeared to demand and almost justify a resort to lynch law, but found little or no fault with the committees; many indeed, praised them and sactioned their movements.

But subsequent accounts show the terrible lengths to which the organization has gone in breaking open the State Armories and seizing the arms of the State—in erecting in the heart of the city of San Francisco a regular fort, in which are confined as prisoners all who are bold enough to stand up for the constituted authorities, or who, without any alleged crime are objects of suspicion. Among these prisoners were at the latest accounts, Judge Terry of the Supreme Court

The circumstances of this last outrage are these. Dr. R. P. Ashe, formerly of this place, is Captain of a Volunteer Company, organized under the legal authority of the Governor. A portion of his command including a man named Maloney, had been dispatched to the other side of the Bay in pursuance of the Governor's orders, to bring to the City certain arms belonging to the State, for the use of the State forces. The sloop in which these arms were being brought, was pursued and taken in the waters of the bay under the jurisdiction of the United States, by a superior force of the Vigilance men, who thus laid themselves open to an indictment in the United States Court, on a charge of piracy. Maloney and a man named Philips were witnesses to this act of piracy, and the Committees determined to get them into their hands and thus suppress their testimony.

A man named Hopkins, a detective of the Committee, came poking around Dr. Ashe's naval office after Maloney, who was acting under the Dr's orders—the Dr. orders him out. Soon another guard arrives, and without any legal warrant, claims Maloney. The Dr. claims his soldier and warns the Committee men of the consequences. The latter await a rein-forcement. The law and order men, including Judge Terry, prepar to prevent this palpable violation of law—they arm themselves and conduct Maloney, for safety to one of the Armories. On their way Judge Terry is struck at, fired at—is clinched and over-powered by Hopkins and others, and to save his own life he is forced to use his knife. For this he is treated as a felon. Dr. Ashe has been arrested and is only out on parol, and all hold their lives at the mercy of this worse than Venitian secret tribunal.

With barely an exception, the press of San Francisco is under the influence or subject to the fear of the Vigilance men, and no reliable or truthful details can be obtained from it. The *Herald* alone stands out boldly. From it we extract the following:—

A COUP D'ETAT.

ARREST OF JUDGE TERRY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

One of the Vigilance Police Wounded.

The excitement which prevailed on Saturday almost beggars description. In the whole course of our life we never saw such a general upheaving of the masses. In the early part of the day, everything was very quiet. Very few persons were in the streets. This calm, however, as the sequel will show, was only the precurser of the storm which afterwards ensued. About three o'clock the alarm bell of the Vigilance Committee was rung. Immediately the the streets swarmed. The members of the Vigilance Committee rushed pell-mell down the streets leading to the head-quarters of the Vehmic council. People rushed to the doors, but nobody could be found to give an answer to the general inquiry of "What is the matter now?" In a short time a rumor began to gain circulation that Judge Terry, of the Supreme Court of this State, had killed a member of the Vigilance Committee, and that he was to be immediately arrested and executed. In relation to the time, place and cause of the commission of the deed no two accounts agreed. It was said on one side that the Police of the Vigilance Committee, headed by a man of the name of Hopkins, entered the room of Judge Terry and proceeded to arrest Mr. Reuben Moloney, who happened to be there at the time—that Judge Terry refused to allow such an act to be performed in his presence—that Hopkins said that he would arrest the Judge himself, and proceeded to put his threat into execution, when Judge Terry drew his pistol and shot him through the heart. Others asserted that he shot him in the back of the neck and that the ball came out at his mouth. It would neither be proper nor advisable to rehearse here all the wild stories which were afloat at the commencement of the excitement. An unvarnished statement of the facts, as far as could be ascertained, will be found below:

THE EVENTS PRECEDING THE EXCITEMENT.

It appears that Mr. Reuben Moloney, Mr. J. Phillips, and another gentleman whose name we could not learn, were sent by order of the Government to Benicia to superintend the removal of a quantity of muskets to this city. The Vigilance Committee by some means or other got wind of the movement and sent a party up the Bay to overhaul the sloop on which the arms had been placed. The name of the sloop could not be ascertained. The party sent out upon this piratical expedition succeeded, and being much larger in number, and fully equipped, were permitted to overhaul the sloop. They took out the arms and arrested Mr. Moloney and Mr. Phillips. Subsequently, however, they discharged these gentlemen; the arms they removed to this city. When a statement of what had transpired was laid before the Committee, it was determined to re-arrest Moloney and Phillips. An act of piracy had been committed—a sloop containing the arms of the State had been overhauled—the arms were forcibly removed—and the witnesses of these high-handed proceedings were Messrs. Moloney and Phillips. A serious act had been performed, and serious consequences might ensue. Hence the necessity to obtain possession of the persons of those who witnessed the proceedings. This, so far as we could learn, was the cause of the issuance of the orders for the arrest of Moloney and Phillips. Of course, in a body in which secresy is so strictly maintained, it is impossible to ascertain positively the cause of any movement of the Committee. Under such circumstances, recourse can only be had to conjecture From the lights before us, we think this conjecture may possibly be correct.

At the time the first attempt to arrest Mr. Moloney had been made, that gentleman was at the rooms of Captain Ashe, of whose company of militia he is a member, whither he had proceeded to report the seizure of the arms which had been entrusted to his care. Below we give a statement of what occurred in Captain Ashe's room:

THE ATTEMPTED ARRESTS.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a party of men, members of the Vigilance Committee, headed by a man named Hopkins, entered the room of Capt. Ashe, over the banking-rooms of Palmer, Cook & Co. They said they came to arrest Mr. Moloney by order of the Vigilance Committee. Captain Ashe told them they could not arrest any man in his room and ordered them out. They retired, and Capt. Ashe ordered Mr. Moloney and several gentlemen present, among whom were Judge Terry, Mr. Bowie, Mr. Rowe, and Lieut. McNabb, to go to the Armory of the Blues, on the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. They obeyed the order, several of the party being armed with guns, and were followed by the delegation of the Vigilance Committee who had previously made the attempt to arrest Mr. Moloney, and whose number had been increased by this time to about twenty men. When Captain Ashe's party had arrived at the corner of the alley on Jackson street, a short distance above the Pennsylvania Engine House, they were assaulted by the "bold Vigilance boys," and an attempt made to arrest Mr. Moloney. Judge Terry told them he was an officer of the law, and they had no right to arrest any one save by a legal process. Hopkins told Justice Terry he would arrest him too if he interfered, and at the same moment seized the gun in the hands of the Judge and attempted to take it out of his possession A struggle ensued for the gun when Hopkins drew his pistol on the Judge and attempted to shoot him, whereupon he drew a knife and cut Hopkins in the back of the neck about four inches from the left ear. All this time the companions of Hopkins held drawn pistols on the Judge, and were only deterred from shooting by the determined attitude of Captain Ashe and his companions. During the scuffle for the gun a pistol was discharged by a member of the Vigilance Committee, intended for Judge Terry, which came very near striking officer Nugent, who was trying to separate the parties. After Hopkins received the blow he dropped his pistol and hurried down Jackson street to the Pennsylvania Engine House, where several gentlemen were promptly in attendance and dressed his wound. He bled very profusely, but we understand his wound is not of a serious nature.

[FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.]

Editor of the Herald:—The following is the true account of what happened yesterday afternoon: Some men came to the Navy Agent's office to arrest Mr. Moloney, who is a private in Captain Ashe's Company, and who had been ordered by General Howard to go to Benicia on State service. Moloney had come to the Captain's office to report facts concerning the duty he had been detained for, when armed men came to seize him. Then Captain Ashe ordered Moloney to the Armory—having ejected the Vigilance men from his room. He then ordered Hamilton, Bowie, Mr. Rowe, Judge Terry, Lieut. McNabb and Mr. Doland, to go also to this Armory On the way the party was attacked by an armed mob. Capt. Ashe was seized violently, and Judge Terry was seized by about twenty men with pistols pointed at his head, and one man first snapped his pistol at Judge Terry and then fired at him—all before he drew his knife. The man he stabbed held him by the throat. I was sure they would have killed him. Nothing but his courage saved his life.

TRUTH.

Forty to Fifty Thousand Natives--Five Hundred Foreigners.

Permit us to once more invite attention to the position of parties in North Carolina. The platform of the Democratic party goes in freely and unreservedly for the measure known as Free Suffrage—for the extension of full political rights to all citizens of North Carolina, forty to fifty thousand of whom, although tax-payers, subject to be called upon for the defence of the State in war and her support in peace, are still only half represented, are subject to taxation by the joint action of a body in which they have no voice. Well, this matter has been brought before the people of the State, and they have declared in favor of this measure of justice, which would now be a part of the organic law, if John A Gilmer had voted for it instead of voting against it.

The Greensboro' Convention which nominated Mr Gilmer, had much to say about the grand principle of Americanism, which, so far as the State canvass in North Carolina is concerned, can only mean the proscription of some five hundred voters and their exclusion from office, which few, if any of them, ever seek—for five hundred is the extent of the Catholic and naturalized vote of the State. But the said platform had not a word to say in favor of a great act of justice to one-half of the native citizens of the State. It could not afford to trammel its grand crusade against a feeble handful of five hundred to do justice to fifty thousand of the native sons of the soil. Let us ask candid men if this is the way in which they expect Americans to rule America. We would ask them whether in such sacrifice of the most eagerly sought rights of the people, they are not offering to pay rather too high a price for the success of the grand principles already alluded to. We pass by all reference to the justice of the crusade upon a particular class, or particular classes of citizens. We wish not to trammel our argument with this vexed question. We wish to show its bearings upon the native protestant citizens, we wish it to be observed solely from that point of view, to stand or fall upon its merits, so viewed. We ask the fifty thousand, or such portions of that number as may read this article, to take the thing home to themselves and judge how far such Americanism as this, meets their approval, whether the rights of fifty thousand are to be thus postponed and they kept in a state of inferiority, in order that other five hundred may receive an additional stigma.

Look at the thing calmly and dispassionately, and see the absurdity of Gilmerism for yourselves. We don't discuss the rights or wrongs of these five hundred humble citizens of the State, who, not being consulted themselves, did not consult Mr. Gilmer in regard to the place where they should be born, or who, whether right or wrong in their religious views, are consientiously so, and not from motives of political expediency, we do not even quote the great maxim of christianity which requires us to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us, but we do say, look to yourselves, your children—your own rights, and see how you and they are ignored, slighted, neglected by this exclusive Americanism.

☞It would appear as though Mr. Gilmer were not quite confident of his strength even in the districts which are claimed as being peculiarly devoted to him. After having arranged the appointments so that Gov. Bragg, without leaving Mr. Gilmer unanswered, could not speak in any County of Reade's and in but one or two Counties of Puryear's district, they are now moving heaven and earth and the waters under the earth in the way of Mass Meetings, speakers from a distance and all that sort of thing. We will all see what will be the result of such doings and how they will be appreciated by the people.

☞Mr. D. C. Lewis, writes to, us under date of Bryant's Swamp, Bladen county, N. C., July 22d, to state that he "no longer belongs to the American Party."

☞Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Household Words," for August, a noble number, price 25 cents. This Magazine is always interesting, and although published in London, contains nothing in the way of offensive reference to the people of the South, in which respect it enjoys an honorable preeminence over the great number of periodicals published by "Our Northern Brethren."

Speaking of "Household Words," reminds us of one thing. Dickens gave great offence to the people of the United States by his grotesque presentment on paper, of many things which struck him as faults and foibles among the people of this country. In many things he was unjust, while it must be confessed that some of his sketches, though marked by a Pickwickian tone of caricature, were still palpable hits. But what we meant to call attention to was this, that however hard upon our foibles, he has been doubly so upon those of his own country—upon the abuses of its government—the shams and falsities of its social life—the evils of its aristocratic system—the cringing subserviency of its middle classes. In "Household Words" there are genial pictures, but every now and then we find some scortching exposure of wrong—some bitter attack upon prescriptive abuse, deeper and more powerful than any thing ever said by the same writer against the United States.

Putnam's Monthly for August is also on our table, from the same gentleman. After a cursory glance over its pages, we have failed to discover any reference to sectional politics, so that for once, we are inclined to think that the unquestioned ability and interest of Putnam is for once unmarred by anything objectionable.

P. S. We find that we have made a mistake. A review of Benton's last volume affords the Editor the desiderated opportunity to pitch into the institution of slavery, and the principle of the equality of all sections in the territories, embodied in the Kanzas-Nebraska Bill. Confound the thing, every Northern opponent of the South harps upon and abuses this act of justice to the South, and Southern men like our Know Nothing Candidate for Governor, give them aid and comfort. It is certainly a strange and startling position in which affairs are placed.

The New York Democratic Conventions.

SYRACUSE, July 31.—The hard and soft shell sections of the democratic party met here to-day in State convention in different halls. After organizing, committees were appointed by each body to arrange matters for a union meeting.

The question of fusion was discussed at the afternoon session of the two conventions, with considerable spirit, and finally ended in the dissolution of the fusion with the hards. The joint convention was then permanently organized by the selection of W. C. Crane of Herkimer, as president.

The president was conducted to the chair by Judge Beardsley and John Cochrane. On taking his seat, Mr. Crane briefly returned thanks, congratulating the democracy on the glorious spectakcle of a union founded on the Cincinnati platform. The convention after appointing a committee on resolutions, proceeded to an informal ballot for a candidate for governor. On the first ballot for Addison Gardner the vote stood 69; D. L. Seymour 40; A. J. Parker 33; Fernando Wood 25; H Seymour 21; Augustus Schell 11, Erastus Corning 9, and scattering 20.

Second ballot—Addison Gardner, 78; Seymour, 67; Wood, 26; Parker, 39; Vanderbilt, 17; scattering, 26

Messrs Wood, Seymour and others withdrew, and after another informal ballot, Addison Gardner withdrew in favor of Amasa J. Parker, who was nominated on the fourth ballot, and subsequently made unanimous.

To-day Judge Vanderbilt was nominated for Lieut. Governor by acclamation. Messrs. Addison, Gardiner and David L. Seymour were nomina ed electors for the State at large.

Resolutions were adopted congratulating the democracy on their reunion, cordially approving of the Cincinati nominations and the platform; regarding the nominations of Fremont and Fillmore as alike characterized by a spirit of biotry and intolerance which should be repelled by the people; denies the charges of the sectionalism of the democrats; endorses the action of the party in Congress on Kansas affairs, and looks confidently to victory in the State.

Other resolutions of a local interest were passed, after which speeches were made by Governor Seymour ane other. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Buchanan on Cuba.

Extracts from Mr. Buchanan's speech in the House of Representatives, in 1826, on the Panama mission proposed by Mr. Adams:

"The vast importance of the island of Cuba to the people of the United States may not be generally known. The commerce of this island is of immense value, particularly to the agricultural and navigating interests of the country. Its importance has been rapidly increasing for a number of years. To the middle or grain-growing States this commerce is almost indispensable. The aggregate value of goods, wares, merchandise, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States exported annually to that island, now exceeds three millions and a half of dollars. Of this amount, more than the one-third consists of two articles—of pork and flour. The chief of the other products of domestic origin, are fish, fish oil, spermaceti-candles, timber, beef, butter, and cheese, rice, tallow-candles, and soap. Our principal imports from that island are coffee, sugar, and molasses, which may almost be considered necessaries of life. The whole amount of our exports to it, foreign and domestic, is nearly six millions, and our imports nearly eight millions of dollars. The articles which constitute the medium of this commerce are both bulky and ponderous, and their transportation employs a large portion of our foreign tonnage. More than one-seventh of the whole tonnage engaged in foreign trade, which entered the ports of the United States during the year ending the last day of September, 1824, came from Cuba; and but little less than that proportion of the tonnage employed in our export trade sailed for that island. Its commerce is at present more valuable to the United States than all the southern republics united. How, then, can the American people ever agree that this island shall be invaded by Colombia and Mexico, and pass under their dominion? Ought we not to avert its impending fate if possible?

"Important as the island may be to us in a commercial, it is still more important in a political view. From its position it commands the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida. The report of our Committee of Foreign Relations truly says 'that the Moro may be regarded as a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi.' Any power in possession of this island, even with a small naval force, could hermetically seal the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus the vast agricultural productions of that valley, which is drained by the father of rivers, might be deprived of the channel which Nature intended for their passage. A large portion of the people of the State, one of whose representatives I am, find their way to market by the Mississippi. For this reason I feel particularly interested in this part of the subject. The great law of self-preservation, which is equally binding on individuals and nations, commands us, if we cannot obtain possession of this island ourselves, not to suffer it to pass from Spain, under whose dominion it will be harmless, and yet our government have never even protested against its invasion by Mexico and Colombia.

"There is still another view of the subject in relation to this island which demands particular attention. Let us for a moment look at the spectacle which it will probably present in case Mexico and Colombia should attempt to revolutionize it. Have they not always marched under the standard of universal emancipation? Have they not always conquered by proclaiming liberty to the slave? In the present condition of this island what shall be the probable consequence? A servile war, which in every age have been the most barbarous and destructive, and which spares neither age nor sex. Revenge, urged on by cruelty and ignorance, would desolate the land. The dreadful scenes of St. Domingo would again be presented to our view, and would again be acted almost within sight of our own shores. Cuba would be a vast magazine in the vicinity of the Southern States, whose explosion would be dangerous to their tranquillity and peace. Is there any man in this Union who could for one moment indulge the horrid idea of abolishing slavery by the massacre of the high-minded and chivalrous race of men in the South? I trust there is not one. For my own part I would, without hesitation, buckle on my knapsack and march in company with my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) in defence of their cause."

The "Revolution" in San Francisco.

Official Report of Major-General Volney E. Howard to Governor Johnson.

Major-General Volney E. Howard has made a lengthy report to Gov. Johnson, of California, of the proceedings in San Francisco. The report is published officially in the Sacramento State Journal. After giving a minute account of the arrest of Judge Terry and the capture of the State arms, it proceeds to comment as follows:

"The circumstances connected with this movement are such as to leave no doubt on my mind that the insurgents aim at nothing less than an entire overthrow of the State government and secession from the Federal Union. If it had been their purpose to disband in a short period, they would not have committed piracy by robbing a vessel of a small quantity of arms upon the bay. They would not subsequently have levied actual war upon the State by surrounding the armories by a large military force and seizing the State arms, and making prisoners of the men guarding them—especially when they knew that your orders were that I should act on the defensive, and that I had no power or means to pursue any other line of conduct. It must be obvious to all men of ordinary discernment, that this lawless association has proceeded from one crime and outrage to another, until they have arrived at the conclusion that there is no safety for their leaders but in revolution and a separate government on the Pacific—they have committed treason, murder, piracy, and the felony of kidnapping.

They have violently and with force of arms trodden down the authority of the executive and the judiciary. They have, at the point of the bayonet, resisted the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus*—for ages justly considered the bulwark of personal liberty. They have assembled around the jail of the county of San Francisco large numbers of armed men, and planted a cannon against the front, and thus compelled the surrender of two persons therein detained in the custody of the law, whom they have since put to death without a legal trial or the forms of judicial proceedings. They have, without a warrant or any other process of law, forcibly searched the houses of honest and peaceable citizens at the dead hour of night, outraging families and terrifying defenceless females. For nearly six weeks they have trampled down, by an armed military despotism in San Francisco, every constitutional right secured to the citizens by Magna Charter and the Bill of Rights. They have robbed us of the heritages earned for us by the labors and sufferings of the sages and patriots of 1776. They have erected in the heart of the commercial metropolis a fortification filled with armed men to overawe the citizens and the civil authorities. By day and night they paraded in the streets large bodies of armed men, and San Francisco presents continually the appearance of a city in the possession of a foreign foe—and it is so practically. It is well known that the Vigilance Committee have armed and hired a large body of foreign mercenaires to shoot down the officers and citizens of the State in discharge of the duties cast upon them by the laws and their oaths of office.

Men who have committed such crimes as those against the State, are naturally hurried by fear and desperation. Before them is the abyss of revolution and secession; behind the halter. They dare not return under a government of honest judges, with a prospect of fair jurors, who will administer the laws without the commission of perjury. It is a fact worthy of notice, that during this whole excitement, licentious as the press is, the District Judges in San Francisco—the highest judicial officers in the city, both as to civil and criminal jurisdiction—have not even been assailed. Their purity is not questioned. To escape from the consequences of trial before these officers, members of the Vigilance Committee, through their mouth pieces—the press, have constantly clamored for their resignation.

They have demanded the resignation of the Mayor, Sheriff, and all other city and county officers, on the avowed ground that the Vigilance Committee could not disband with safety, until these offices were filled with creatures of their own. Failing in this object, they see no safety but in revolution. Knowing that the Executive dispatched by the last steamer a requisition on the President of the United States for the necessary means to put down the insurrection, and perfectly aware that the President under the constitution and the acts of Congress has no discretion, but is bound to furnish not only arms but to employ all the land and naval force of the United States for that purpose, they perceive that their punishment is inevitable; that it is a mere question of time, unless they can throw off the authority of the Union and tear California from the constellation of States. They see that under the laws of this State there is no limitation of the time within which they may be prosecuted for murder; that so long as California is in the Union and they may exist and remain within its limits, they are liable to prosecution and the ignominious penalty of the gallows. They have no safety, therefore, but in drawing all their fellow-citizens after them into anarchy and disunion. They seek to pull all down to a common infamy of crime.

It is doubtless true that up to the time of the refusal of Gen. Wool to grant arms to the State, had he complied with the requisition, that they would have disbanded within four days, and order would have been restored without the firing of a gun. But the knowledge that the State was comparatively destitute of arms, is the key to all the recent high handed measures, outrages and crimes. They use their momentary power to gloat over, insult and trample upon the people of the State. * * *

If crime is not published in San Francisco, it is not for the want of able and upright judges. It is owing to the corruption of the juries. It will be admitted that the jury system in San Francisco has not always been remarkable for purity. But whose fault is it? That of the very merchants and shop-keepers who now mainly constitute the Vigilance Committee. They decline or shirk the duty of serving on juries on any frivolous pretext. It is well known that a distinguished judge in that city not long since adjourned his court for the day, alleging that he was sickened with hearing business men commit perjury in swearing to excuses to evade serving on juries.

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As to the election frauds—bribery and ballot-box stuffing—there is no doubt that it has been a monstrous evil in San Francisco. These crimes have been resorted to to a frightful extent by all political parties; but the punishment has fallen exclusively upon the offenders in one. Some of the most notorious perpetrators of election frauds are prominent members of, and sympathizers with the Vigilance Committee. They are honored and protected members of that treasonable association. Since they have created a new punishment unknown to the law—that of banishment—why do they not mete out equal justice to all parties. * * * *

Neither can these men escape scrutiny into their motives. They are not purely those of the public good. There are in the Vigilance Committee some merchants of wealth and business integrity. There are a host of others on the verge of bankruptcy.—They are men unable to make remittances before this commotion began, and who are now urging its prolongation, because it affords them a plausible excuse for not sending, per mail, funds which they are unable to remit. No one wishes to take out an attachment or foreclose a mortgage against an influential member of the Vigilance Committee. As to him, the courts are practically closed. Capital is timid, and shrinks from insurrection, civil commotion and the conflict of arms, but a man who trades on borrowed capital, and in an untried hour, is little more affected by the losses of his creditors and landlord, than the barricade Frenchman whom he hires to devastate the city. An ocean of flame burns nothing that he can call his own. What right have such men to kidnap one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, a gentleman who is the soul of honor and truth? How dare these traitors thrust Dr. Ashe into their dungeon, erected at the expense of their creditors—a gentleman who has committed no offence, and upon whose integrity the mildew of calumny has never before rested?

No one who has closely observed the proceedings of the Vigilance Committee for the last few days can doubt that it has sunk into a mere political machine. The leading spirits outside and in belong to a certain political combination, are well known and marked for their former political associations and affinities. They cannot disguise their selfish and unholy ambition. Their purpose is various; some wish for a separation from the Union—others to continue the association until after the November election for mere party purposes. They think they see in it a patent lever for controlling the elections in California.

I am well aware that "33 Seal" have published an official denial of these projects. Traitors never admit their treason in the outset. It is quite as easy for "33" to deny the purpose until the plot is ripe; but it is well known that many of its prominent members have advocated a new government on the streets, and that others have avowed the purpose of keeping up the organization until after the election, because it was such a capital thing with which to beat their opponents. When the proper time arrives these things will be fastened upon them by irrefragible proof. * * * * * * *

The honest yeomanry and miners in the country have hearts, and the sentiments and the souls of honest and free men. Call them to the rescue, with their rifles and such arms as they possess—they will respond to the call, redeem the country from this deep disgrace, which is a stain upon every citizen, however humble. The sober people have right hearts and stout arms. They have made the country what it is in peace and war, and will never fail to redeem it in the hour of danger and public calamity. Let them deal with the traitors.

VOLNEY E. HOWARD.

A Powerful Appeal by an Old-Line Whig Organ.

Every word of the following earnest appeal of the the St. Louis Republican ought to be thoughtfully weighed by the national men of the whole country:

A BLACK RECORD.—As the canvass advances, the Fremont men or black republicans become more and more audacious, and in their enthusiasm and belief that their candidate will be elected, they hesitate not to avow and foreshadow the policy that will be pursued by them. Stimulated by a press that knows no principles save those that will lead to a dissolution of the Union, with aiders and abetters in some southern States, (and we might mention Missouri as among the foremost of them,) the black republicans are wanting in that prudence which usually attaches to a party who have a perilous stake at issue; and with all the effrontery that strength induces, they mutter treason to the country and the constitution. Every day's experience convinces us of the detestable designs of these abolition cohorts; the fact need not be disguised that they are thoroughly organized, and are a political power in the land that will leave nothing untouched, no matter how unscrupulous, to gain their point, viz: the election of a sectional President and a sectional Congress. This once gained, the constitutional rights of the South ill meet with no favor, and every action will be directed towards a dissolution of the Union. The black republicans of the North are zealous and full of hope. The Know-Nothings of the free States have become abolitionized, and have been transferred and passed over to them by States, in columns and in county meetings, and they are receiving every encouragement to make a bold and reckless fight.

And yet the know-nothings of the South, while their brethren are betraying them in the North, and even planting themselves upon their own soil, look with indifference upon their danger, and apparently see not in this Judas arrangement a plot that gives "aid and comfort" to an enemy that they affect so much to despise, and which threatens their interests.

The black republican movement is one which will not do to treat with indifference; it is a powerful organization at the North, and entirely overshadows the conservative elements of the American party in that latitude. It will not answer the present crisis of affairs to rely upon the conservatism and nationality of Mr. Fillmore; he is betrayed, and rendered powerless by the superior strength of black republicanism, which, like another Delilah, is shearing the mystic Sampson of his strength, and has already left it weak and defenceless.

The result is that the contest is between Mr. Buchanan, the nominee of the national democracy, and Freemont, the standard-bearer of the black republicans. "To this complexion" it has already come, and we warn not only the know-nothings, but our old-line whig friends, of the danger they are in when they persist in using Mr. Fillmore at the risk of sacrificing the interests and the safety of the whole Union. We would be rejoiced to know that the contest was between Mr. Fillmore and Buchanan, for we are free to say that, in such an event, the country would not be imperified by treason and disunion.—As an impartial journalist, looking to the good of the whole country, and desiring to see the constitutional rights of every section of the country maintained and respected, we repeat it, the issue is not between these two candidates. Much may be pardoned for the prejudices and likings of old associations, and we will not quarrel with our whig friends whose proclivities lead them to vote for Mr. Fillmore; but a stern sense of duty, higher than personal attachments or past political associations, should make them pause before any action on their part leads to an error which may prove fatal in its consequences. We firmly believe that Mr. Fillmore, superior as he may be in all those elements that constitute a safe man to Fremont, is certainly out of the question. Powerless for good, he may yet be the means of much mischief. It is useless to dodge issues; the proper way is to look danger full in the face, and to use every precaution to avert it. Hence, at the risk of rendering ourselves liable to the imputation of giving more importance to the black-republican movement than it deserves, we again repeat that it is powerful enough to call for the best energies of every patriot in the land to beat it down. To do so successfully, it must be crushed out; this *black snake* should be so thoroughly killed *all over* that not even the juvenile philosophy could apply, that, dead in the head and body, "its tail will live until sundow." For this we are enlisted, and November will prove our predictions in regard to the strength of parties.

A MAMMOTH HOTEL—ACRES OF ROAST BEEF AND PLUM-PUDDING AND RIVERS OF GRAVY.—The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel have recently published a small *brocheur*, giving statistics of this great and wonderful establishment, which for extent has not its equal in the world. As showing the progress of hotels in this country, these statistics are not without interest:

The St. Nicholas has a front of two hundred and seventy five feet on Broadway, and a depth of two hundred feet, thus covering an area of one acre and three-quarters in the valuable part of the city. The building cost $1,200,000, and the entire cost of building, furniture, &c., was $1,900,000. The area of the front wall, which is of marble, is 18,000 feet. The building will accommodate 900 guests, and has frequently contained over 1,000. It was completely finished on 1st of March, 1854. The number of rooms in the house is six hundred, all well lighted, and provided with hot and cold water. These include one hundred complete suites of rooms, with bath and water-closets, &c., attached. The three largest dining rooms in the house aggregate 9,000 superficial feet, and can accommodate six hundred guests. The cost of the mirrors distributed about the house was $40,000, and of the silverware and plate 50,000. The proprietors are Messrs. J. P. Treadwell, J. P. Acker, Peter Acker and Virgil Whitcomb. The number of servants averages during the year about three hundred and twenty. The hours for meals range through nearly the whole twenty-four, excepting from midnight to 5 o'clock, A. M. There is a regularly organized fire department in the building, with steam power for forcing water to any portion of it. Eighteen plugs, with two hundred feet of hose to each, enable the engineers to flood the building in six minutes from the time the alarm is sounded. The house consumes 18,000 to 30,000 feet of gas nightly, from 2,500 burners. The gas is made on the premises. The laundry employs 75 laundresses and can wash and iron 6,000 pieces per day. Steam is the great agent in this process, and is extensively used in the St. Nicholas for boiling, washing, mangling, drying, turning spits, heating water, &c. The St. Nicholas is truly a microcosm. To carry on an establishment of this kind requires abilities far exceeding those of a mountaineer candidate for the Presidency.

A Mr. Smith, in the employ of Messrs Buckmaster, the Military tailors of London, brought an action against the proprietors of the London Times on the 4th inst. Mr. Smith had been sent to the Crimea by the tailoring firm to conduct their trade with the officers; while there the correspondent of the Times wrote a letter in which he stated that the agent of a celebrated tailoring establishment had engaged in a personal encounter with one of the serjeants of the Provost Marshal's and had received the following morning two dozen lashes on the bare back. Mr. Smith proved that he was the only representative of English tailors in the Crimea, that the story, about the flogging was absolutely false, and that its circulation was causing him serious annoyance. The jury returned a verdict in his favor—damages £400.

PALMERSTON NOT HUNG—FALSE ALARM.—The Cologne Gazette is responsible for the following story: "When Palmer was condemned, the Sardinian Ambassador telegraphed to Turin—'Palmer, condemned to death, will be hanged at Rugheley.' The official at Turin wrote for 'Palm' (abridged for Palmer) 'Palmerston,' and sent it as an official dispatch to the Minister Cavour. The latter, having smiled on reading it, left it open on his desk, and in a few minutes the report went like wildfire through Turin, that the English had hanged their prime minister."

An Infamous Proposition.

Kenneth Rayner, the leader and the heart and soul of Nnow Nothingism in North Carolina, in his late letter declining the honor of an election to the Vice Presidency, on the Stockton ticket, proposes a union of all the factions in the country, "*slavery or pro-slavery*," in other words, proposes a union of Southern Know-Nothingism with the Black Republican abolitionists and fanatics of the North, to put down the Democratic party!! The following is the infamous proposition in Rayner's own words:

"And if I could be allowed to offer a word of advice, I would appeal to every national, conservative, Union-loving man, from the Bay of Chaleur to the Californian gulph, to forget for the time all minor differences, and unite in common struggle against the common enemy of all. WHETHER PRO-SLAVERY OR ANTI-SLAVERY, let them, even now—for there is yet time—make another effort to secure unity and concert of action, in contending against a party which is deceiving both; and whose game is to keep them in perpetual conflicts that, like the Fox in the fable, they may carry off the spoil, when the combatants are exhausted.

As an American, I would advise it, FOR THE OCCASION, AMERICANISM CAN NEVER FIGHT THE BATTLE, UPON THE TRUTH OF ITS PRINCIPLES, as long as, by the tactics of its enemies, it is embarrassed by other issues, irrelevant in their nature. Americans must bide their time. Our day will yet come. No matter what course duty may suggest in the coming political struggle—no matter what may be the issue of that struggle—yet, I hope and believe, the day is not far distant, when all true Americans will be united, and we shall present one solid phalanx against the myrmidons of foreignism, Romanism and disunionism—and the contest will be decided on these issues alone."

The man who makes such a proposition deserves no more respect from Southerners than a Sumner, Banks, or a Wilson. And what will our readers think, when we tell them that a man who aspires to be the next Governor of North Carolina tacitly and indirectly gives his assent to the infamous proposition, by refusing to say he is opposed to it! On Saturday, Gov. Bragg, after characterising the proposition in appropriate terms, called upon Mr. Gilmer to say whether or not he approved it. *Mr. G. would not answer the question!* We leave the reader to form his own opinions. Silence is generally construed to give assent—and we are thus left to understand that Mr. Gilmer also believes that "*Americanism can never fight the battle upon the truth of its principles*," and that he also favors a union of all parties, "pro-slavery or anti slavery,"—southerners and abolitionists, to put down the Democrats and put into power Know-nothingism!! This alone ought to deprive John A. Gilmer of the vote of every true North Carolinian.

Charlotte Democrat.

Donelson on Fillmore.

The most unnatural political association that now exists, is that between Fillmore and Donelson. Whilst the latter was editor of the Washington Union, a proposition was started that the compromise democrats and conservative whigs should form a "Union party" for the re election of Mr. Fillmore. The proposition was indignantly contemned and rejected by Major Donelson, and for his contemptuous rejection of it the Baltimore American took him to task. Major Donelson's reply to the American discloses his opinion of Mr. Fillmore so distinctly, that we reproduce an extract for the special benefit of Mr. Fillmore's ardent admirers:

"The Baltimore American is not well suited with our contemptuous rejection of its absurd proposition that the democrats who rally upon the maintenance of the Compromise, as a platform on which to carry out the ancient and time-honored principles of their great party, should join the 'conservative whigs' in a new Union organization to sustain and re-elect President Fillmore. The American begs us to spare it any further expression of our '*astonishment*.' That we will do if the American will but spare us and the country any further persistance in such *monstrous fooleries*. For is it not, to the plain sense of every plain man, a monstrous foolery *to ask a national democrat to sustain Mr. Fillmore*, now repudiated by two-thirds of his own party, as *an eleventh hour apostate* from his KNOWN ABOLITIONISM of 1848, to the old democratic doctrine of non-intervention as imbodied in the Compromise?" *Union.*

EFFECT OF COLOR ON HEALTH.—From several years observation in rooms of various sizes, used as manufacturing rooms, and occupied by females for twelve hours per day, I found that the workers who occupied those rooms which had large windows with large panes of glass in the four sides of the room, so that the sun's rays penetrated through the room during the whole day, were much more healthy than the workers who occupied rooms lighted from one side only, or rooms lighted through very small panes of glass. I observed another very singular fact, viz: that the workers who occupied one room were very cheerful and healthy, while the occupiers of another similar room, who were employed on the same kind of work, were all inclined to melancholy and complained of pain in the forehead and eyes, and were often ill and unable to work. Upon examining the rooms in question I found they were both equally well ventilated and lighted. I could not discover anything about the drainage of the premises that could affect the one room more than the other; but I observed that the room occupied by the cheerful workers was wholly whitewashed and the room occupied by the melancholy workers was colored with yellow ochre. I had the yellow ochre washed off and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The workers ever after felt more cheerful and healthy. After making this discovery, I extended my observations to a number of smaller rooms and garr